

1896

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

Senate Reading Room

VOL. VIII.—NO. 25.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1896.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office: Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

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R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

E. Simpson & Co.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, - - - WINDOWS AND DOORS, - - - MOULDINGS, &c.

Now is the time to put Rubber weather strips around your windows and doors.

Terms Spot Cash Octavius : Field

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Kaffee Ale and Guinness Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc.

Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 6 o'clock.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & DIRECTORY REGINA 75c MOOSE JAW 50c

R. L. Slater

Suits, Pantings, Overcoatings, Etc.

All Weights and Shades at R. L. SLATER'S.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP

I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district, that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am

Yours truly, J. H. SMITH. Sept. 1st, '96.

SELLING OUT.

FURNITURE

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices. It consists of sideboards, cupboards, wash stands, extension and kitchen tables, iron beds, springs, mattresses, arm and easy chairs, two parlor suits, lounges, cots, common beds, &c.

JNO. BELLAMY.

LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being more disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

- CREDIT -

All accounts are now closed.

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

H. McDUGALL.

July 30th, 1896.

CHRISTMAS '96

I am just receiving my X'mas stock of

Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs

Also Pure Canadian Honey at 15 cts. per lb.

- - CANDIES - -

Our stock of Christmas Candies is complete as usual.

Tobacco and Cigars Constantly on Hand.

.....Thos. Healey.

Call and Examine Goods.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & DIRECTORY REGINA 75c MOOSE JAW 50c

The Last - "Cut."



In Overcoatings, Worsteds and Tweed Suits, Pantings. Also a "cut" in FURS. Call and get "cut" prices. Always room for one more. Satisfaction guaranteed at

W. N. MITCHELL'S.

1896

A Merry X'MAS To All!

The season of greeting comes again, and this one for its especial prosperity and happiness. We have made a great effort to have it as joyous as possible and shoppers will find us prepared with the most varied stock of useful as well as ornamental goods suitable for this, the season of good cheer. See our

Fancy Crockery and China Ware.

in endless variety, such as dinner, tea and chamber sets, Japanese and colored vases, all prices; fancy plates, porridge sets, berry sets, sauce dishes, mugs, China cups and saucers—here we have the largest and most beautiful range ever shown and prices are very low, just see them; shaving mugs, pitchers, crystal sets, lamps (all styles) see the latest in brass,

TOYS.

In toys we have a large stock of all kinds in wood tin and metal, which delight the little ones.

Silverware.

Tea service, cruets, mugs, butter dishes, spoons, etc.

Also silk mittens, shawls, ties, silk handkerchiefs, Japanese silk mantles and chair drapes, tidies, table covers, doilies, pillow shams, art muslins, satens, crepons, and many other lines useful and suitable for house decorations, hockey and spring skates, carving sets, knives, scissors. We have not forgotten the table either and have placed in stock a choice lot of

Christmas Groceries

eating figs, fancy cluster raisins, Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Candy, &c., &c. Thanking our many patrons who have helped to make this such a bountiful season, and will always aspire to give them the best values procurable. Wishing you one and all the complements of the season

Yours truly,

T. W. Robinson.

P.S.—Lots of good bargains still left at the Chalmers's stock.

THE LAST MEETING.

The Town Council Meets Monday and Winds Up Business For 1896.

The last regular meeting of the 1895 Council was convened in the Clerk's office at 8 o'clock on Monday evening last. His Worship Mayor Bogue presided, and there were present Councillors Hannah, Herrler, Wellington, Wilson and Grayson.

After the minutes of last meeting were read and approved, the Clerk read a large batch of communications and accounts which were duly received and laid on the table.

Coun. Grayson, Chairman of Finance, recommended the payment of \$400.00 to the Moose Jaw School Board, being the balance due them for the year 1896. He also reported that the Treasurer's statement for November, referred to the committee, appeared to be correct.

On motion by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Wilson, the report was received and adopted.

Mr. Con. Leary, president of the Moose Jaw Hockey Club, wrote asking a rebate on the license for the wedding entertainment given a short time ago, under their auspices. He pointed out that the club were considerably behind and hoped that the Council would deal leniently with them.

On motion by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Hannah, the Clerk was instructed to reply to the President's communication, and inform them that the license for travelling troupes is fixed by by-law, and therefore the Council is not in a position to grant the request made.

On motion by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Hannah, the following accounts were ordered to be paid:—H. Battell, sundries, \$27.25; E. Simpson & Co., \$2.25; O. B. Fysh, sundries, \$2.55; Jno. Bros., \$3.95; O. B. Fysh, salary, \$20.00; W. W. Bole, \$3.20; Times Printing Co., sundries, \$23.38; J. A. McDonald, \$2.25; Wm. Grayson, \$100.00; H. McDougall, \$125.00; H. Battell, salary, \$35.00; O. B. Fysh, sundries, \$2.50; Regina Leader, Collector's roll, \$5.00.

Moved by Coun. Grayson, seconded by Coun. Hannah, that the time for the return of the Collector's roll be extended until Wednesday, Jan. 6th, 1897, under section 97 of 1894 Ordinance, and that J. W. Ferguson be continued as Collector. Carried.

Coun. Hannah, of the Board of Works Committee, applied for another box at the town scales, and on motion by Coun. Herrler, seconded by Coun. Wellington, the request was granted, and the Board authorized to purchase same, cost not to exceed \$5.00.

The Presbyterian S. S. Entertainment.

On Wednesday evening, in the town hall, the X'mas entertainment of the Presbyterian Sunday school was held, and, as anticipated, was a success in every respect. The lengthy programme was well rendered, but space forbids our making special mention. Suffice it to say, however, that the singing of Messrs. Lewis and McKenzie of Estevan, was well received, as was also the quartette by Messrs. Munna, McLean, and Misses Morrison and McLean. The guitar organ piano-banjo-mandolin instrument of Prof. Simington was quite a novelty, and provoked much laughter, the "Finch a-a-a-h" of the local cattle dealer, and the "Back in ten minutes" of the tinsmith, bringing down the house. We must not overlook the hoop drill by twelve lovely young ladies, beautifully dressed in pink and white. They went through the ins and outs of their difficult drill without an error, and the hoop exercise was all that could be desired. The pleasing salute was (to the young men) the most interesting part of the whole programme, and many a heart took a leave of absence from its natural owner for a few moments at least. They responded to a well-merited encore by giving the salute again.

After this the distribution of presents took place, and each little one received something from Santa Claus to make its heart happy.

At the close of the entertainment, just before singing the national anthem, Mr. Colpitts, the superintendent of the Sunday school, presented Miss Louisa Hannah with a hand-ome purse, as a slight token of the congregation's gratitude to her for the valuable services she has rendered them in the capacity of organist.

The attendance was large, the hall being packed to the door, where standing room was scarcely available. The admission fee charged was 25 cents and the Sunday school funds were considerably enhanced by the proceeds.

Mayor Bogue's Supper.

After the Council meeting on Monday evening, His Worship Mayor Bogue invited the Aldermen and civic officers to an oyster supper, which was held at the residence of Councillor Hrale. None but the aforementioned were present and a very profitable and enjoyable evening was spent, civic matters being discussed by the chairmen of the different committees.

Municipal.

Mayor Bogue purposes calling the annual meeting of the ratepayers for the discussion of municipal affairs, in the town hall, on the 13th of January, 1897. This will be a joint meeting of the Council and School Board, and the members of each will give an account of their stewardship during their term of office. It is to be hoped that the citizens will turn out en masse, and take more interest in the affairs of the town than they have done the past year or so.

Saturday's Fire.

Last Saturday morning about half past nine our townspeople were alarmed by the cry of fire on the streets, and of course everybody turned out. The fire proved to be in the stable of the Presbyterian Manse, and notwithstanding the fire brigade was disorganized, a large number of the members were on hand and the engine was soon on the spot, but owing to mismanagement and the fire having got too good a start, they were unable to save the building, which burned to the ground. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but it is thought that it was the result of throwing ashes against the stable, as the building was banked with them.

English Church Entertainment.

The arrangements for this entertainment on Tuesday next, Dec. 29th, are progressing in a remarkable manner. The children have been under careful training for some weeks to give a special Christmas cantata entitled "Santa Claus' Mistake." Others are preparing Tableau Vivants, with special illuminations, and we hear that there will be another surprise in store for those who are fortunate enough to purchase a ticket for the small sum of twenty-five cents. The children of the school will be specially cared for. They will be provided with a sumptuous supper at 6 o'clock free of charge, and a number of valuable presents will be distributed from the Christmas tree.

C. P. R. Sleeping Cars.

G. W. Stevens, special commissioner to America for the Daily Mail, writes to his paper:—

By far the most magnificent sleeping car I have met is that of the Canadian Pacific, wherein I am trying to write this. It is wider and loftier than any other, more richly and elegantly upholstered. You can tell at once that it hails elsewhere than from the United States by the inscription under the looking-glasses, "Tuum est," it says, and you may bet your life no Yankee ever had any use for a Latin inscription inside a railway carriage. In this car the two middle sections of the six have their seats along the wall of the car instead of across it; this gives a broad floor in the middle. Above these lateral seats are sheets of window nearly twice the usual size.

The smoking-room, again, is an especial joy. It occupies the whole width of the car at its hinder end, instead of being cranked in by a corridor leading past it, as in the cars of the United States. With the same large windows on either side and other windows and a door forming the back end of the car, it affords a splendid prospect of three sides of the train. The food on these C. P. R. trains is above the average, and the price is consistently insignificant. There is even—oh, joy of joys—a bathroom. True, you may not have a bath in it for the bath season closes on the 1st of October, but he is a poor traveller who has not mastered the theory and practice of taking a perpendicular bath. The sleeping and dining cars in the United States belong to the Pullman Company, and are run by them; you take your berth at a different booking office from that where you get your railway ticket. The Canadian Pacific owns and runs its own, and, for comfort and good service, I doubt if they have their equal in the world. Everything is done that admirable organization, care and courtesy can do to mitigate the horrors of a week's journey across the Continent.

Heiress of Queens.

The popularity that Du Maurier achieved as the author of "Trilby" is attested by the readiness of his admirers to rank him with the greatest English novelists—especially with Thackeray, to whom the obituary writer seems most fond of comparing him. Points of resemblance between the work of the two men may explain but they do not justify the comparison. They belonged to different eras and illustrated different conditions. And they were very different men.

Taine, acute in all his judgments of literature has shown his acuteness in nothing more strikingly than in judging every work as a phase of the times in which it is produced. When the nineteenth century was young in England all thinking men were filled with the feeling that old institutions must soon give way to progress. The England of that day was stirred with the hope or the fear of coming change. No man of genius could fail to be deeply influenced by this feeling, and Thackeray shows it everywhere in his writings. He occupied to "society" the attitude of a judge, kindly but as severe as the truth required him to be. His characterizations of English aristocratic statesmanship, as illustrated in such types as Lord Steyne, had a deep and strong purpose behind them, and they have had an enduring effect. A similar purpose shows in nearly all Thackeray's prose work. He has pilloried the English nobility of his day before all coming generations. He preached the higher morality. He exalted the really noblest traits in human nature.

Du Maurier had no such purpose. He wrote to please to amuse and to express the negative feeling of despondency which characterizes so much of the work of later English writers in both prose and verse. He belongs to the school of Tennyson and William Watson, of those who believe in "art for art's sake" rather than art for the sake of humanity. He did his work well and it was good work of its kind. It will continue to have its reward. But he belonged neither to Thackeray's time nor to his sphere. For Thackeray was not merely an artist. He was one of the world's workers in the cause of truth and progress.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

We cannot all possess beautiful hands nor can we alter the form or shape of them, but we can take care of them and preserve their skin and health generally. There are all sorts of hands—the long and short, the plump and thin—the white hand of the dainty lady and the more useful one of her working sister.

It has been said that the hand expresses the nature of its owner more accurately than does the face; that he who knows how to read the language of the hand has the key to one's character.

This, however, is a subject to be dealt with by the palmists. We are going to discuss how we can preserve and make the best of the surface of our hands, for it is the quality and texture of the skin that really makes or mars it.

It is very strange that few women realize what an important part their hands play in their general appearance; others, especially men, notice our hands far more than we notice our credit, for it is most disconcerting to see a dirty, ill-kept hand. It is against all rules of refinement and delicacy, and like ruffles ill become the wrist of a soiled hand, or one that is fringed with dirty finger nails or ragged quicks. A well-kept hand is what every woman should desire and try to have, and most women can do so if they will only expend a short time daily on the care of them. A well-cared-for hand denotes refinement. It is a great asset. Use our hands daily in the operation of housework and other work, which tends to roughen them and harden them. And so many women let their hands go, thinking that it is not only difficult but impossible to attain or keep any degree of beauty on this account. This is a great mistake, for it is quite possible, and really not difficult, for even hard workers to have nice hands without any sacrifice of duty, if they only give a little time and thought to the subject. You will see women who otherwise might lay claim to great personal refinement, with hands that could scarcely be called clean. Some women seem afraid to wash their hands often, on the plea that it makes them red and rough. Of course, too much washing has a drawback, but it is more often the carelessness in drying that does the mischief. Careful drying is absolutely necessary if we would wish to keep the skin of the dead white. A very good plan is to keep some dry oatmeal and rub them with a little of it after washing.

MAKES HIS HOME IN A TOMB.

eccentric Jonathan Reed has furnished his Vault Suspiciously.

The officials of Evergreen cemetery, in Brooklyn, N.Y., have asked Jonathan Reed, an eccentric millionaire, to remove his tomb of his wife's his daily abiding place.

Mr. Reed's wife died three years ago. He was devotedly attached to her and a year after her death caused the body to be removed from the tomb of her father's family and placed in the vault in Evergreen cemetery. Within the vault are two bodies of the dead wife of precisely the same size. In one reposes the body of his wife; the other is designed for himself.

Mr. Reed has spent a good part of each day since its construction in beautifying the vault and its environment—in making the interior as much as possible like the home of the dead wife. Thither he has removed all her trinkets, her favorite books, the cage that once contained her favorite canary, and the chair she used to sit in.

On fine days the bereaved husband occupies a chair at the entrance of the vault, where he is visited by hundreds of persons, who ask him all sorts of questions. It is the assembling of these curious ones that the cemetery authorities object to.

By far the richest royal heiress in Europe is to be Eugenie, the daughter of the Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest and favorite daughter, and the wife of Prince Henry of Battenberg. It has been an open secret that the young Victoria has designated in her will this granddaughter as her heiress, giving to her all the accumulations of a long and thrifty life, besides the Castles of Balmoral, in Scotland, and Osborne, in the Isle of Wight. The savings, it is said, are something enormous, amounting to at least \$7,000,000, enough, in all conscience, to maintain in royal state the two magnificent properties named. What a prize for some impoverished German princeling a few years hence, as, indeed, her mother was for the handsome, if henpecked, Battenberg.

Word is announced by cable that the former Empress Eugenie, relict of the third Napoleon, has lately drawn her will, bequeathing all her property to the same little Prince. Verily, to him or her that path, shall be the crown of the future. A strange twist of affection joins the widow of Louis Napoleon to her namesake, the granddaughter of her friend, Victoria. The latter's kindness to the exiled Empress is of forty years' standing. It dates from the imperial visit to England in 1871. Eugenie was then in the glow of her beauty. The young Napoleon brought her to Windsor the Queen and Prince Albert were enraptured with her grace and beauty. Victoria forgot that this new Empress was the granddaughter of one of her forebears' own subjects, and that the Emperor had only lately dined in the palace of London itself. The young Napoleon pointed out to her Majesty from the royal carriage the garden in which he had starved, while waiting for his ship to come in, and the Queen laughed with him at the change.

"How wonderful," she wrote in her journal that night, "that I should be with us now as Empress." As for Eugenie she could find no words to describe her beauty and grace. Beatrice, best beloved of Victoria's daughters, inherited her mother's love for Eugenie, and when the little Princess was born named her after the sad-faced woman (Chloris). A few weeks ago Princess Beatrice made an extended visit to the exile, who seemed greatly to enjoy her guest's presence. Of recent years Eugenie has shown appreciation of so few earthly pleasures that the circumstances were noted as significant. Undoubtedly the exiled Empress has been bridged over many differences of temperament, education and feeling. It has certainly resulted happily for the little Princess.

How much has the widow of Louis Napoleon lost? Much more, probably, than she had at the death of her husband. When the American dentist Evans escaped to England in 1870 in Sir John Burgoyne's yacht, she brought with her only a handful of traps and money. Then her husband rejoined her it transpired that he had laid up against a rainy day, in the safe form of English securities, a handsome fortune—very good indeed. This fortune had not grown less. It is a saying that Eugenie has learned from her friend Victoria how to live. Of recent years she has revealed in the memoirs of M. de Lamoignon and M. de Lamoignon that the French Empress was the most extravagant woman in Europe. Indeed, she did spend fabulous sums upon her dress, her jewels, her horses, her dogs, her carriages, her houses. But even so partial a historian as M. de Lamoignon declared that under this lavishness lay a sane and cautious even parsimonious. Her intimates said she was a "stingy Empress."

She checked up all her own dressmaker's bills and made strict inquiries about the cost of the ladies of her court. Perhaps it was the Scottish strain in her blood. Eugenie's son, the unhappy Prince Imperial, died before he had reached his twentieth birthday. The document is his death. It constituted his mother his "universal legatee," but subject to legal claims of his creditors. She sold the jewels she gave to his cousin, Prince Louis, to his tutor, Fion; to Comaun, Epiphany, when she was twelve years old. These gifts were to his cousin, Prince Louis, to his tutor, Fion; to Comaun, Epiphany, when she was twelve years old. These gifts were to his cousin, Prince Louis, to his tutor, Fion; to Comaun, Epiphany, when she was twelve years old.

There was even something of irony in the poor young man's making a will, for since many deaths he had been believed, the old lady led him a hard life in his last years, watching expenditures as if he were a schoolboy. Eugenie's last letter to her son was a rod of iron. It was even said that he fled to the war to escape from her loving tyranny.

When the Empress was sold five years ago, the Empress is living now at Farnborough, an extensive domain in Hampshire, quite splendid enough for a royal residence. When Prince Louis visited her, not long ago, the report arose that property for him. It was purchased out of a private purse, and is hers to bestow as she pleases.

Fine as the place is, Eugenie has maintained it without great expense. Few of the great houses in England are so well kept as this. The stables contain but few horses, among them the ponies driven by Eugenie herself and the horse she brought back from the Cape. Five or six carriages bear the imperial arms and crown. The servants, though not numerous, are of old standing.

The mansion, of no particular style, seems merely the agglomeration of different buildings, both pseudo Norman and Gothic, so much affected in England. The beams and bricks are partly hidden by trailing roses and creepers, while a new wing contains the dining hall. The irregular roofs and gables and the whole character of the house give it far more the aspect of belonging to a wealthy commoner than of a princely abode. A splendid avenue of stately trees leads up to the principal entrance and to grounds of great beauty. With French gardens and stiff yew hedges, the place is a masterpiece of the English landscape gardener.

Besides Farnborough there is a winter place at Cape Martin, the wooded promontory between Monte Carlo and Mentone. Five years ago, when Eugenie was returning from a long journey in Italy, she stopped to rest in the pretty hotel overlooking the promontory. She was at once struck by the beautiful resort, pervading the spot—a tropical forest in the very center of the territory which her husband had helped to make French. She bought a tract of several thousand acres and named it "Versailles." It is barely remembered by many that the estate of Eugenie was greatly curtailed by her voluntary act about fifteen years ago. In 1882 the municipality of the city while he was Emperor, or presumably the not wholly unselfish purpose of attracting to the merchants the advantages of a nearby residence. The gift was unrecalled, and was even accompanied by an urgent request that the Emperor would graciously be pleased to accept it.

Twelve years after the gift, the Marcelline repented of a gift which could no longer rest in their favor, and the widowed Empress to regain possession of their settled estate in marked contrast to the syphocanth deed of gift.

We have summoned," said the Council, "the name of the Marcelline de Gussan, Countess of Teba, widow of the Sieur Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, without profession, domiciled and living in the city of Paris."

The composition of formal documents afforded to the French lawyer great facilities for addressing gratuitous advice to the widow. None of these facilities was overlooked. On the contrary, much ingenuity was displayed in making the document as offensive as possible.

With a glimmer of her old-time spirit, Eugenie fought the case to the end and won. The petition was thrown out of court and the great property remained in the rightful possession of Eugenie. It was then that the Empress did her most graceful acts of her life. She gave the park and mansion of Pharo to the people in perpetuity in a spirit which is best described in her own words:

"In defending my rights before the tribunals I was chiefly actuated by respect for the French magistracy, for I desired that no one should be able to suppose that I had been influenced by the decrees of my country. But now that I have been acknowledged, I cannot keep the land which the City of Marseilles once spontaneously gave me, and which I have now received from the Emperor, in my own possession. In thus acting I believe myself to be guided by the ideas of justice, and I am sure, and I hope that you, who were my devoted friend, will approve my conduct."

Thus a great hole was made in the estate of the Empress. The remainder of the granddaughters of Victoria even if she were not already rich beyond the dreams even of most princesses.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Few Paragraphs Which May Prove Very Readable.

Smelts are so plentiful in Bellingham Bay, Washington, that they come to the margin of the water in schools and are drawn ashore with garden rakes and scoops.

A ton of the water of the Dead Sea, when evaporated, yields 187 pounds of salt. The first pound of the salt of the Dead Sea is worth ten times as much as the water of the Pacific, 81 pounds.

A flea entered the ear of Adolphus Doucourt, of Flushing, N.Y., and for several days he was unable to remove it. Then a physician successfully removed the little intruder.

The longest distance to which a projectile has been thrown was at Shocuburg, England, on April 12, 1881, when a Longridge wire-bow gun threw a shot 21,338 yards, or 12 miles 238 yards.

A colored couple in America, Ga., met John Grant, a white street and before he questioned him to marry them. He promptly gratified them, standing on the highway, and then resumed his walk.

The cold nose of a spaniel, pressed against the door of a doghouse, was found to be a doghouse. The dog, a spaniel, was found to be a doghouse. The dog, a spaniel, was found to be a doghouse.

The Cuban insurgents, not being able to buy a cannon in general use, make them of a tree which has a winding grain, bore them with hand axes, and strengthen them with bandages of oxide.

A perfectly healthy man are scarce. In one month, at an army recruiting station in Chicago, 455 men applied for enlistment, and only twenty-seven of them were accepted, all of the others being unsound.

Some electricians carry a small compass in their pockets, and before they touch a wire hold the compass near it. If the needle is not deflected, they know there is no current in it, and that it is safe to work on.

In China hens are kept busy hatching fish. The spawn is placed in eggshells, hermetically sealed, and a hen is induced to sit on them. At the proper time the eggs are removed and put in carefully tended ponds.

During a small-pox scare in Johannesburg, an enterprising fellow declared that he was a doctor, and with a can condensed milk and needle vaccinated about 1,500 people, charging each of them five shillings for his services.

Lighting played queer pranks in the residence of a prominent citizen of Montague, Mich. It passed down the chimney, rent the stove-pipe, burned holes in a table-cloth, and cut some picture glass. Six persons were in the house, but they were not injured.

A telephone wire in Springfield, Mo., was unintentionally connected with the fire-alarm wires, and when the telephone was rung the fire department was aroused by a long-continued false alarm, which for several minutes kept the firemen on an exasperating hunt.

A CHAMBERLAIN STORY.

The remarkable youthfulness of Mr. Chamberlain is a fact which is known to many stories. Here is one of them. In the days when he was a member of Mr. Gladstone's administration the distinguished statesman was dining at the Irish Sea, on a day when the boat was overpowered and there were no boats for all. He was attended by a private secretary, a young man, a private secretary picked acquaintance with a Scotsman, and the Scotsman made a suggestion for the distribution of the boat. You and I, Mr. Chamberlain, will occupy the berths, and the wee lassie can just lie herself down on the floor.

OHIO'S CHILD MURDERER.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD CHILD KILLS HIS PLAYMATE.

Without Cause or Effect, they Complain—An Infant Held to Answer a Charge of Murder.

Carolyn McElhinney, who lives in Dalton, Ohio, and is a mere baby, barely seven years of age, has just put the climax to an astounding career of infantile viciousness by a murder so shocking in its details and marked with a deliberation so cold-blooded and calculating that there is no explaining it save on the assumption that the child is no more than a moral monster. The mother of the little murderer has been studied since the commission of the crime the more firmly has the conviction grown that this is the true theory. At all events it is the only theory the authorities felt that they could act upon with reference to the safety of the community, and the result is that Dalton has the unique distinction of having an infant only just out of kits held in custody to answer to a charge of murder.

THE VICTIM A HELPLESS CRIPPLE.

It was on Sunday that the crime was committed. The victim was Master Thomas Kidd, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. W. K. Kidd, a well-to-do lawyer of Cleveland. Mr. Kidd formerly lived in Dalton and recently bought a pretty home there, which he uses as a summer residence. The boy, Tommy Kidd, as he was called, was a helpless cripple from birth, unable to stand or walk and getting about by wheeling himself around in a little invalid chair which was built for him, and always requiring the presence of some one to look after him. Another of his afflictions was that his head was of grotesque abnormal proportions, measuring twenty-eight inches in circumference. Yet in spite of all this he was uncommonly bright and was, moreover, of a playful, kindly disposition.

When Mr. Kidd and his family went back to Cleveland a short time ago they left Tommy at Dalton for a time, until their city home should be settled for the winter, in the care of Mrs. Frances McElhinney, an old friend of the family and the mother of Carolyn McElhinney, the amazing little prodigy of wickedness who has just horrified the entire State by his crime.

A SICKENING SPECTACLE.

On the Sunday of the murder the entire McElhinney family, with the exception of Carolyn and a baby about a year old, went to church. The Kidd boy of course remained at home, and Carolyn was to look after his wants and to watch the baby at the same time. When the family left the house the baby was in his cradle and Tommy Kidd was in his wheel-chair. When the first thing that Carolyn saw when she entered the room was the body of the boy lying on the floor.

Several persons going by the house say they heard an explosion like the sound of a gun, but paid no particular attention to it. The first the neighbors knew of anything wrong was when Anna ran screaming into the street a moment after her return from church. The first thing that Miss McElhinney saw on entering the house was Tommy Kidd stone dead in his invalid chair, with half of his head blown off, his blood staining the floor and walls of the room. The baby was peacefully cooing in its cradle; Master Carolyn McElhinney was nowhere to be seen.

When the first thing that Carolyn saw when she entered the room was the body of the boy lying on the floor. The baby was peacefully cooing in its cradle; Master Carolyn McElhinney was nowhere to be seen.

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and they have pondered the question of his legal responsibility. Upon one point the medical and the legal authorities agreed, and that was that the boy was diseased to the community. But how could he be disposed of? He was too young for the penitentiary and even lacked three years of the age when he might be sent to the Boys' Industrial School.

At last after a consultation with R. W. Funkh, the Prosecuting Attorney, Mayor Harold decided to arrest the child on a charge of murder in the second degree, and let the Court of Common Pleas do the rest. Bail was fixed at \$400, which the family furnished. Steps are now being taken to have the boy committed to the reformatory at Xenia, Ohio.

WRITING LETTERS.

To write a pleasing letter the paper and the ink should be of the best possible quality, more especially if the handwriting leaves something to be desired. The thick cream-colored paper, with neat monogram embossed address, is to be recommended for ordinary use. It always looks in good taste, which can not be said of the glaring eccentricities in vivid colored paper affected by so many people nowadays.

The date of the month and year ought never to be omitted, even when writing a trivial note to an intimate friend. This may seem an insignificant detail, but much inconvenience is often caused by its being left out. It is not sufficient to put the day of the week alone.

The civility of inclosing a stamped addressed envelope for the reply must always be observed when writing to a stranger on a matter of business.

All the words must be written in full. Abbreviations of any kind evince a thoughtless haste as well as a lamentable lack of politeness on the writer's part toward the recipient of such abridged epistles.

The answer to a letter which requires a definite response should be sent directly after its receipt—by return of post, if possible. There is nothing to be gained by delay in the matter, unless this means the first line of the communication meets the reader's eye directly it is withdrawn from its inclosure.

The proper place for the stamp is at the top right-hand corner of the envelope at equal distance from the edges. Nothing gives a more slowly appearing appearance to a person's handwriting than an apparently massive stamp carelessly stuck on, either askew, or in any of these peculiar positions supposed to be a more hidden meaning to the initiated.

Care must be taken to write the direction correctly and very distinctly. Postmen are not the least scrupulous. It is often impossible for them to decipher the addresses on some of the letters entrusted to them, thus causing delay and inconvenience.

If the least doubt be felt as to the correct spelling of a word, consult the dictionary, which ought to have a post of the most famous first-line table of the body's spelling is above suspicion, and one ill-spelt word will cast a slur over a letter which would not disgrace the great Muses. Scatter the members of every family should make every sacrifice in order to keep up a brisk, regular correspondence with one another.

MRS. GALLUP'S TRIBULATIONS.

"Samuel," said Mrs. Gallup, as she awoke at midnight and gave him a dig in the ribs with her elbow, "I believe there's a robber trying to get into the house! There, don't you hear that noise?"

"I hear a noise," replied Mr. Gallup, as he sat up in bed, "but it may be a robber, a cat, rat, or one of the blinds blowing in the wind."

"But get up and see!"

"That would be going to trouble for nothing. If it's a robber there is nothing to be done; if it's a cat, he will soon go away; if it's a rat, he won't do any harm, and if it's a blind it will soon go away."

"Mr. Gallup will wait to be murdered in your bed!" she exclaimed, as she tumbled out on the floor.

"Alas! there is no danger, as you are up and can raise a window and scream for the police in case of emergency."

When Mrs. Gallup reached home the other evening found Mrs. Gallup with head and foot bandaged and was greeted with—

"Assuredly, there is no danger, as you are up and can raise a window and scream for the police in case of emergency."

"What has happened?" he inquired.

"I fell down stairs and bumped my head and run a nail into my foot!"

"Um! Let us figure a moment. Bumping your head may lead to brain fever, and the nail in your foot may lead to lockjaw. If you have brain fever you will be out of your head and might as well have lockjaw at the same time. If you have lockjaw, a case of brain fever won't make things any worse. Which way do you want it?"

"Then I'm dying!" she moaned.

"Then I'm dying!" she moaned.

"Then I'm dying!" she moaned.

"Then I'm dying!" she moaned.

FROM WHITE TO BLACK.

IS STANLEY, THE GREAT EXPLORER, TURNING NEGRO?

African Blood Injected Into His Veins—Prevent Fever, and Now He is Said to be Turning Black—A Black Man May Turn White, But a White Man Turning Black is a Great Curiosity.

It is not a new thing to hear of a negro gradually turning white as the result of a peculiar skin disease. Such cases are quite frequently recorded in medical journals. But to find a white man gradually turning black is certainly one of the curiosities of the age.

German observers have recently called the attention of scientists to the fact that the skin of no less a personage than Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, is gradually becoming black.

STANLEY NATURALLY FAIR.

Those who remember Stanley as a newspaper correspondent years ago will recall the fact that he was then quite fair. When one contrasts the color of his skin at that time with his appearance at the present day the claim of the German scientist seems a very reasonable one.

It is a well known fact that the climate of certain portions of Africa is extremely dangerous to foreigners. The danger is particularly great along the west coast, where the land is low and intersected by numerous creeks and rivers which are subject to freshets. As a result this land gives a malarial character to the entire section. Although there is much dry and elevated land it is surrounded by swamps, making a uniform malarious atmosphere. Europeans who travel through this part of Africa are almost invariably attacked by a very severe form of malarial fever called by any of the following names: African, Gullah, Bilum or Coast fever. This fever is similar to the malarial fevers of other countries differing only in severity.

INJECTED WITH NEGRO BLOOD.

When Stanley travelled through the section of Africa it was observed that he alone of those who made up his party escaped the terrible fever. It is now stated that Stanley, learning of the fact that blood transfusion from a native to a foreigner would protect the latter against the disease, submitted to the operation five times. That the treatment proved successful cannot be doubted, as Stanley travelled repeatedly with impunity through the "fever country."

The operation of transfusion is not unattended with danger, the greatest care being necessary to prevent the introduction of air into a blood vessel. When performed by a skilful operator the proceeding is simple enough. The apparatus used for the purpose consists of a rubber tube with a bulb in the centre. To each end of the tube is attached a small metal needle-pointed tube.

Before using the apparatus the air is forced out of the bulb and the blood is drawn into the tube. The patient and donor are placed side by side, and the tubes, still filled with the salt solution, are inserted in open veins of the patient and donor. Then the operator compresses the bulb as well as the tube from the donor's arm, and the salt solution is forced into the patient's arm, and the blood passes from the vein of the donor into the bulb. Fresh blood is made up of the donor's arm as before, and soon until sufficient blood has been injected.

STANLEY TURNING COLOR.

The German physician mentioned above claims that Stanley not only came out immune to malarial fever, but that through the African blood transfused into his circulation, and absorbed, a gradual metamorphosis has taken place, and the result is that he no longer holds the fair-skinned Stanley of years ago. In his stead we see a man who presents the appearance of a mulatto, and a dark skin at that.

Accepting the antitoxin theory as advocated by medical men nowadays, the question of immunizing one's blood of an immune, is certainly reasonable. Many may claim that the very pronounced change in Stanley's color is due to pigmentation of the skin, or to an increase in the amount of melanin in the skin, or perhaps to a liver disorder which might cause jaundice. Such suggestions, however, cannot be taken into consideration as a matter of history, that he suffered neither one nor the other during his travels in Africa.

Again, there are those who say that the coloration is due to the fierce heat of African sun—a fairly reasonable supposition until we consider the fact that not only Stanley, but his entire body is said to be uniform in color. This, then, deminishes the antitoxin theory, and the physician firmly believes that Stanley, through the absorption of African blood, and the subsequent development of the peculiar pigment found in the African skin, is constantly growing darker.

DID THE BELL RING?

In ringing an electric bell, which is far from the point at which the push button is pressed, a person is often in doubt as to whether the bell has or has not been sounded. Batteries with sometimes give out at unexpected moments, and other interruptions of the action of the current are apt to arise. A novel but exceedingly simple arrangement for detecting whether electric bells have rung, or are in proper working order, is now being put into the market, which will tell the bell rings at the other end of the line so by means of an electric indicator. Just above the push button this indicator is actuated by the same current that rings the bell. The indicator is one of the neatest and best devices for the purpose that has been suggested.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

Telephone Superintendent (over the wire)—Hello, there, you! No sweetening through the telephone.

Irate Subscriber—I ain't sweetening through the telephone; I'm sweating at it.

Telephone Superintendent (over the wire)—Hello, there, you! No sweetening through the telephone.

Irate Subscriber—I ain't sweetening through the telephone; I'm sweating at it.

Telephone Superintendent (over the wire)—Hello, there, you! No sweetening through the telephone.

Irate Subscriber—I ain't sweetening through the telephone; I'm sweating at it.

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The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1896

LIBERAL VICTORIES.

Premier Laurier received a handsome Christmas box from the constituency of Cornwall on Saturday last, when the bye-election, necessitated by the death of Dr. Bergin (Conservative), who was elected on June 23rd last, resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Snetinger, by the unexpected large majority of 528, over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Leitch. This result is significant considering the fact that the electorate is composed largely of Catholics, and that Laurier's school settlement was made the issue by the Conservatives, who advocated separate schools by coercion. It shows also three things, namely: (1) that the people desired a change of government; (2) that they have confidence in Laurier, and (3) that they are perfectly satisfied with the Manitoba school settlement.

Regarding the election, the Winnipeg Tribune says editorially: "Notwithstanding the constituency is largely Roman Catholic, a Conservative majority of over 300 in 1891 was turned into a Liberal majority of nearly 550 on Saturday. These figures must convey a burning lesson to the Conservatives, if they have the good sense to appreciate it. In addition to being largely Roman Catholic Cornwall is a great manufacturing centre and if the people had any apprehension in regard to changes in the tariff, they would not have voted as they did on Saturday. Not only is the verdict a significant endorsement of the settlement of the school question by the government, but it is a pronouncement in favor of the government's well-known policy of tariff reform. The result also suggests one reflection, and that is that the people of Canada are overwhelmingly in favor of the new government and are determined that it shall be given a fair trial."

The Saskatchewan bye election on Saturday resulted in the return of Thos. O. Davis by a majority of 118, with 12 polls to hear from, which will likely increase it to 200. Mr. Davis had the endorsement of Premier Laurier, and to off-set this, McPhail ran as an Independent, in order to secure the Conservative vote, and also the Liberals who were opposed to Davis. Mr. Davis's prediction to the Winnipeg press a few weeks ago, that the Conservatives would certainly redeem the constituency, can now be put on par with many of that gentleman's sayings. With two Liberals in the field the Conservatives had not sufficient back bone to put up a third candidate.

FOR CONSIDERATION.

The claim of the library committee of the C.P.R. for special privileges on the municipal scales, was again pressed before the last meeting of the council and, we may say, advanced a step. It was hinted that unless the concession asked was granted a scale would be put in by the committee. The Times has honestly opposed monopoly, and only a short time ago, at perhaps con-

siderable risk to itself, opposed a corporation that we believed imposed on a section of the employees that is represented by this library committee. As we understand it, this committee has the coal business altogether in its own hands. They get a special rate for freight, etc., that makes it lower than can be obtained by any dealer or citizen of the town. They have also the control of the hauling, which is let by tender, and we are safe in saying that where a drayman a year or two ago could live by hauling the C.P.R. coal, through the competition that has been forced by this committee, it has been reduced to a mere pittance. The rate to the citizens for coal is fixed, delivered or otherwise. They have no voice in what it shall cost, and we are at a loss to know why a man who lives in the town has a passport to special legislation, simply because he works on the C.P.R. One councillor suggested a rebate which might be a solution of the difficulty, and if this is decided on instead of declaring a dividend to the library committee, on behalf of the public we contend that every man who weighs a load should get his share.

THE TIMES is opposed to monopolies. It is a supporter of the town scales on condition that their use is preserved for the public. If the library committee are sincere and feel that they can monopolize the railroad trade better by having a scale of their own, it is their privilege, and we are satisfied to trust the legislation of the town in the hands of the representatives of the people and rest secure that it is safer than in the hands of monopolists.

Brandon, Lake Side, Birtle, North Brandon, Saskatchewan, Cornwall: It looks as if the people of the Dominion were perfectly satisfied with the school settlement.


The Canadian Senate will have to get rid of that bar. By a vote of 104 to 7 the United States House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at the Capitol. It is stated also that President-elect McKinley has promised Miss Willard that no liquor shall be offered to guests at the White House during the next four years. Canada can hardly afford to lag behind the United States in official recognition of the growing sentiment in favor of temperance.—Globe.

Last summer George W. Smalley, the famous correspondent and man of letters, went abroad in the interests of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. His commission was to write two articles: one on "The Personal Side of Bismarck," and the other on "The Personal Side of the Prince of Wales." Mr. Smalley personally knows both men, and he had no difficulty in getting into close touch with them, while other men would have found insurmountable barriers. The first of these articles will appear in the January issue of the *Journal*. Unpublished portraits will illustrate the papers.

Bengough can display and drive home a lesson by a cartoon, sometimes more effectively than five column articles would do it. A recent number of the *Globe* contains a cartoon over the title "A Dangerous Game." Foster and Caron, on crutches and wrapped in bandages labelled "June 23," have again approached the nether end of the Manitoba School Question mule. Foster is taking the animal by the tail, while Caron is tickling its haunches with the toy whip "Agitation." "Uncle Tom" Greenway happens along and offers this sage advice: "Go 'way dar! Stop yo' agitatin' dat ar mule. Ef yo' don't yo' gwine ter git kicked wass'n befo'."

The Toronto Star, an Independent-Conservative paper, talks sense when it says: "What would the people say in Ontario if our Cabinet Ministers should be stricken with the itching for private cars? We would probably stand on the corner and throw things at the turnout. In this province we have learned that the Government exists for the people and not the people for the Government. One could hardly imagine Mr. Hardy touring in a private car at the expense of the taxpayers. The simple truth is that no other state or province in the world has had such a splendid exhibition of business government without ostentation or frills as Ontario has had for a quarter of a century."

R. BOGUE



A Cap of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

- STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates! R. BOGUE.

Official returns from the Department of the Interior covering the immigration season of 1896, show that 1,400 homestead entries were made, representing 4,174 persons, against 1,950 in 1895, representing 5,689 persons. In 1896, 40 entries were made by returned Canadians from the United States, against 88 in 1895. The Canadians from Ontario made 235 entries against 289 the previous year, from Quebec 26 compared with 49 in 1895 and 107 from Manitoba compared with 95 the preceding year. There were only sixteen entries from the Maritime provinces and three from British Columbia. From the United States there were 113 entries against 399 in 1895, and 208 from England compared with 243 in the preceding year. The number from other countries remained about the same as the year previous, there being a slight decrease of immigrants in almost every nationality.

Should the man seek the office or the office seek the man is a very appropriate question at the present time. It is doubtful if the man who seeks the office recognises to a sufficient degree the duty he owes to the public. The great bulk of them are more intent in discharging a duty they conceive they owe to themselves and their friends, and once in office they think that the crux of the party whip will absolve them from all responsibility to the people whom they are supposed to represent. The man who seeks the confidence of the electors for self gain is a fraud, and public opinion should so stamp him. What this country wants is the office to seek the man, and then the best available stuff will be selected. Then our Governments would come to see that their legislation must commend itself to the members of the body in which it is put forward, on its merits and not to their prospect of self advancement for supporting it, and there would be less bludgeoning and buying of votes.—Saskatchewan Times.

Nicholas Flood Davin when in Winnipeg some days ago was "interviewed" by a Mail correspondent to the effect that Liberals were trying to get him to "saw off" the protest against him, and that he indignantly rejected the contemptible offers. Current rumor in Winnipeg does not conclude with Mr. Davin's boasting of his high political morality. The impression there is that a Cabinet Minister, who chanced to be in the city was pestered almost to death by a bald-headed politician of the fakir species, who devoted his mornings to having election laws pumped into him, and his afternoons to chasing this and that supposedly influential Liberal with frantic offers of "deals" to procure the withdrawal of a particular election petition. Two fatal obstacles stood in the way of the success of his efforts. First, this specific protest is not in the hands of party managers but of electors of the rising Second, he does not possess enough influence with the managers of his own party to induce them to make a "saw off" on his account.—Leader.

An exchange says that apples may be kept two years by wrapping them in newspapers in such a way as to exclude the air. The newspaper, however, must be one on which the subscription is paid in full, or the dampness resulting from the "due" will cause the fruit to spoil.

Marry This Girl Quick.

I saw in your paper that a 13 year old boy made \$1.25 the first hour he worked, selling the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick. I ordered a sample and went to work and the first week I cleared \$10, the second week I cleared \$15. I expect to run up to \$25 a week in the near future, as the Perfection Metal Tip Lampwick makes such a beautiful white light and does away with smoky chimneys and bad odor, and saves oil. It is easy to sell. If you wish to try it, send 13 2-cent stamps to Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., and she will send you sample outfit. This is a good way to make money around home. Miss TISA W.

The New Hook Spoon Free To All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant patent hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one, and I found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$13 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held by a hook at the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home. Very truly, JEANETTE S.

A Churn That Churns in 1 Minute.

I have been in the dairy business all my life and have many times churned for an hour before butter would appear. So when I heard of a churn that would churn in one minute, I concluded to try it. Every day for a week I used it, and not only could I churn in a minute, but I got more and better butter than with the common churn. This is very important information to butter makers. The churn works easily and will churn an ordinary churning in less than sixty seconds. I have sold two dozen of these churns in the past month. Every butter maker that has seen me churn in less than a minute bought one. You can obtain all desired information regarding the churn by addressing J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they will give you prompt and courteous attention. A DAILYMAN.

Money! Make It Yourself!

I have never seen anything in the papers about the People's windmill; we call it the People's because the inventor never patented it, but let everybody use it free. Any farmer can make a mill himself, and all the material will not cost him over \$10. It is a splendid mill, will pump the deepest wells, and will last longer than any mill I ever had. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions free, as I did, by sending in two-cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.; he sells pumps also, and when you get your wind mill going you will be glad to sell you a pump if you need it. It is certainly useless to pay \$50 or \$60 for a wind mill when you can make one just as good for \$10. I think there could be big money made putting these mills up through the country as everybody would like them. A READER.

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There is a special Menthon Plaster for the relief of all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other painful conditions. It is a very long plaster with the effect of a powerful analgesic. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to give relief in all cases. It is sold in boxes of six and twelve. Price, 25c. per box. Sent by mail on receipt of 25c. per box. Address: D. & L. Menthon Plaster, Montreal, Quebec.

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revert in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Gannon of chronic catarrh of the lungs, and also cured W. G. McComber of a long-standing cold.

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Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. H. Howering.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. Mr. Cameron.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.,
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, P. S. S.
C. E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:00.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Forster.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
P. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
are free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. (ANGLO-SCOTS.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist every
Sunday at 8 a.m., monthly and on Festivals
after Matins at 11 o'clock; Sunday School
and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong
and sermon at 7. Special services: Ad-
vent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are free. All persons invited and
welcome. Books provided.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

Report of the House of Commons Sub-committee on Railway Discrimination, Ocean Freights, and Cold Storage.

(From December Number of Farming.)

(NOTE.—Early in the last session of the Dom-
inion Parliament a meeting of the members of
the House of Commons who were interested in
Agriculture was convened for the purpose of
considering the condition of the farmers. After
the meeting had discussed the influence which
was being exerted upon the farming industry,
a committee was appointed for the purpose of
drawing a report of "recommendations for the
improvement of the conditions affecting the
agricultural interests of the country." The
members of this committee were James M.
Douglas, member for East Assiniboia, who had
been instrumental in convening the meeting,
and who took the deepest interest in the sub-
ject; Dalton McCarthy, member for North
Huron; John McMillan, member for South
Huron; John Tait, member for West Bruce;
O. E. Talbot, member for Bellefleur; and B. B.
Rogers, member for Frontenac. With the
exception of Mr. McCarthy, all the members of
this committee were farmers, vitally interested
in the subjects which they were appointed to
report upon. Mr. Douglas was made chairman
of the committee. After several weeks of
deliberation and consultation, this committee
drew up a report which is certainly a document
of the most momentous interest to the farmers
of Canada. When this report was presented to
the House of Commons in Agriculture, for whom
it was prepared, it was thought that the first
and most important part of the report, dealing
with the revision of the tariff, should not
be considered by that committee, inasmuch as
some of the points mooted in it might be
thought to be within the realm of party politics,
and not such as should be discussed in other
committees of the House; and also because there
was a strong desire felt to keep the discussion
of the Agriculture Committee free from the
complications of party interests. Accordingly
the report was referred to a sub-committee
with instructions that the short introductory
part which dealt with tariff revision should be
dropped out, but that the remainder, dealing
with railway and ocean freight rates, and
with cold storage, should be printed. It
might be said that in the part relating to tariff
revision the report strongly recommended that,
when the tariff should be revised it should be
done in such a way that those articles which
the farmer has to buy and which are necessary
to him in the carrying on of his business should
not be protected by duties so as to enhance
their cost to him over and above what he would
have to pay for them were they not protected.
The foundation for this recommendation lies
in the fact that while in the words of the re-
port "scarcely all commodities which the farmer
has to sell have declined in price within the
last ten years, the fall in prices in the articles
which the farmer has to buy has not kept pace
with what may be described as the slump in
prices of the products of the farm on which the
farmer is dependent for his living; for the
reason that while the price of the products
which the farmer has to sell is regulated by
the price at the port of export, and so is de-
pendent on foreign competition the world over,
the articles which the farmer has to purchase
have been protected against foreign competi-
tion." We here present to our readers the
main portion of the report, and trust that its
statements will be studied carefully.)

REPORT.

The Problem is to ascertain by what
legitimate means the value of the
articles the farmer has to dispose of
might be enhanced.

Two matters, speaking generally,
enter into the consideration of the
question. The ultimate market at which
the agricultural products of the world are
disposed of is that of the United King-
dom, and it is plain that nothing that
can be done in Canada can increase
the price or value of commodities in
that market. But the products of the
Canadian farmer when fit for the
English market are reduced in value
by two causes: (1) By the deterioration
to the quality which, owing to the
distance separating the producer from
the consumer, lowers the value of the
Canadian article almost to the verge of
extinction before it reaches its des-
tination, and on many articles of a
perishable nature is so great as to be
prohibitive; and (2) by freight rates
by land and sea, especially from ports
inland from the seaboard, so excessive
as to almost eat up the value of the
article in the cost of its transportation.

If no means can be found of meeting
and conquering these difficulties, the
outlook of the agriculturists of Can-
ada is not a cheerful one, but one well

calculated to excite the most gloomy
forebodings for the future of the
Dominion.

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATIONS.

The minor question is dealt with
first. Your committee does not doubt,
although not pretending to give exact
data for the conclusion at which it has
arrived, but speaking from what may
not unfairly be considered common
knowledge, that the great railways of
Canada discriminate in several ways,
all of which bear heavily upon the
agricultural classes.

There is, firstly, discrimination in
favor of the foreign and against Can-
adian products, excused by the com-
panies on the ground that it is only by
carrying the American products at a
reduced rate that they can secure any
part of the carrying trade of the Amer-
ican great west. While this may be
true, it is, nevertheless, unjust to the
Canadian farmers and injurious to
the Canadian interests, as thereby giving
the American farmer alongside of our
own people a higher price for the crops
of like kind produced by the farmers
in both countries. This is especially
unfair on the part of railway companies
that have been largely constructed at
the expense of Canadians.

Then there is discrimination against
localities; and it is not an unknown
fact that a freight rate for goods car-
ried between a local and non-competi-
tive points is double, nay, treble, the
rate for carrying the same class of goods
twice the distance and covering in
part the same mileage of the road
where the terminal points are subject
to competition.

And lastly, there is a discrimination
in favor of individuals, chiefly the
larger dealer against his smaller com-
petitor, which in the end leads to the
ruin of the poorer man, and thus does
away with the competition between
buyers to the manifest injury of the
farmer, who has to sell his cereal
grains, or cattle, or whatever he may
have to dispose of, to the favored in-
dividual who by railway discrimination
is alone left to carry on the business,
whatever it may be.

There is much complaint also as to
the arbitrary and preposterous rule by
which a fictitious weight is placed on
young cattle carried between the eastern
Provinces and Manitoba, and the
North-West, which makes it impossible
for the farmer in the west to improve
his herd by purchasing young thorough-
bred animals in the east. This is a
matter of great practical importance,
as it operates as a prohibition against
the improvement of stock in Manitoba
and the North-West, and to that extent
postpones the carrying on of that
mixed farming which it is believed is
so essential to the prosperity of that
part of the Dominion.

Finally, there is a great loss inflicted
on the shippers of goods in bulk, a
large portion of the commodity ship-
ped being useless, and, consequently,
unremunerative, on which, however,
freight has to be paid. For this, of course,
the carriers are not responsible, but it is
an important factor to be kept in mind
when an attempt is being made to
suggest a remedy for the im-
provement of the farmers' condition.

RAILWAY CONTROL.

The committee knows of no means
by which the railway companies are to
be forced to obey the law which for-
bids discrimination except the ap-
pointment of a railway commission or
other tribunal with powers such as the
railway commissioners in England or the
interstate Commerce Committee of the
United States have. It is a fact
worthy of notice that, although Can-
ada has over sixteen thousand miles of
railway, she stands alone in English
speaking communities in practically
having no governmental control to en-
sure by the universal carriers of modern
times the fulfilling of the conditions on
which the important and practically
exclusive franchises they hold were
granted to them. By some such means
the cost of transportation might be re-
duced, and the selling value of the
products thereby so much increased.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The freight, too, by sea, more es-
pecially in the carriage of live stock, is
higher from Canada than from Amer-
ican seaports, and while the best rem-
edy that suggests itself is the encour-
agement of trade with the mother
country, there would undoubtedly be a
lowering of rates if the shipper of live
stock had permission to send his cattle
via Boston and other American ports.
The committee learns with pleasure
that the concession of sending cattle
to Boston has recently been obtained
from the United States authorities, and
exporters are already satisfied that this
choice of an alternative route will tend
to equalize freight rates on ocean ship-
ments, to the great advantage of the
Canadian shipper. It is hoped that other
arrangements of a mutually ad-
vantageous character may be made
with our American neighbors.

COLD STORAGE.

But perhaps the most important
question which the committee has con-
sidered yet remains to be elucidated.
How are Canadian farm products to
be put down in the English market in
prime condition equal to that in which
they are offered for sale at home? To
this question one solution alone appears
satisfactory, and that is by the adoption
of a system of cold storage which will
keep the article stored in the condition

in which it is deposited in the store-
house for a time sufficiently long to
cover that required for its transporta-
tion.

This, it must be understood, means
(a) warehouses to receive and store the
goods until shipped by rail; (b) cold
storage cars to carry the goods to the
port of export; (c) warehouses with
cold storage appliances at the port to
hold the goods until shipped by sea;
(d) ships provided with cold storage
accommodation to carry to the port of
destination; and (e) cold storage ware-
houses to receive the goods in Great
Britain until they are disposed of.

If these means are attainable, the
only question being one of cost, the
first inquiry is, To what extent would
the producer be benefited thereby?

In the opinion of the committee it
is not too much to say, taking one
thing with another—articles which
from their perishable character cannot
be shipped, and articles which, al-
though not sold for export suffer much
from climatic causes and natural de-
cay, whereby their value is reduced by
fully one-half (which cold storage
would avoid)—that the value of the
farm products (including in this term
the widest significance of animals and
goods produced on the farm) would be
increased fully twenty-five per cent.

The committee have been led to
adopt this conclusion by the reflection
that meats, cheese, fruit, poultry,
butter and eggs, would benefit to an
extent that it is difficult to exaggerate.
For such a result a reasonable expendi-
ture is surely warranted, and on public
grounds can be fully justified.

The scheme to be a success involves
the establishment of cold storage ware-
houses in central parts of the provinces
and of the North-West, and what may
be considered a cold storage chain of
communication reaching therefrom to
the important centres where food pro-
ducts are in demand, and command the
highest prices in the northland.

The committee has arrived at the
conclusion that these facilities cannot
be secured within any reasonable
period without governmental aid in
some form or other.

No doubt there are objections, to
which the committee is fully alive,
against what is denominated paternalism;
and to a past generation of politi-
cal economists such an expenditure as
is suggested was one that the Govern-
ment had no concern with. But, how-
ever that view may have prevailed, it
is believed to be fast giving away to
the necessities and conditions of mod-
ern times. Thus we find England
legislating under the most conservative
of administrations in the advancement
of the social welfare of the people;
while many of the Australian colonies,
the direct competitors of the Canadian
farmer, are spending large sums of
public money in encouraging the ex-
ports of farm products, and in other
ways building up an export trade with
Great Britain; while Denmark, which
has obtained practical control of the
import butter business of Great
Britain, has attained and maintains
that position by government aid and
supervision extended to her dairying
interests in various ways.

The committee therefore do not hesi-
tate to advocate the wise and judicious
expenditure of public money in the
promotion of the cold storage scheme
which is suggested in this report.

TWO PROPOSITIONS.

How this should be done is perhaps
more for the government to determine
than for this committee to suggest;
but two schemes have been brought
under its notice, which, while in some
respects in agreement, differ in what
may be termed details.

It is common to both propositions
that the railway companies should be
induced to provide cold storage cars,
and to run the same from points where
warehouses are established at regular
intervals, by such subventions as are
fair under all the circumstances, the
government retaining control over
rates of freight; and that in a like
manner the steamship lines should be
subsidized for providing cold storage
accommodation, the government re-
taining as a consideration for such aid,
control over shipping conditions and
freight rates.

By this means, and without unduly
burdening the treasury, weekly or
fortnightly lines of steamships, trading
to all the great centres of population,
such as London, Liverpool, Manches-
ter, Glasgow, and Bristol, might be
secured; and the different provinces in
such a scheme would be fairly and
equitably provided for.

The committee are convinced that
the attainment of these results is quite
within the resources of Canada, but
would recommend that government aid
should be granted but for a limited
period, and to establish the business,
trusting that in the not distant future
private enterprise would without sub-
ventions be enabled to maintain it.

There remains, however, the matter
of providing warehouses.
One plan is to leave this to private
enterprise, paying as an encourage-
ment, as well to the warehousemen as
to the depositor of goods, a certain
proportion of the storage charges.
This would be a direct bonus to the
man who had sufficient enterprise to
collect and store the goods, but seems
objectionable for many obvious reasons.
The other scheme is the one adopted
by the Legislature of New Brunswick

at its last session, namely, to provide a
fund to guarantee for a limited num-
ber of years interest at a moderate rate
of cost of erecting cold storage ware-
houses, so long as they are kept open,
and are at the same time under certain
government control. In this way, as
the committee has been informed, for
the annual sum of \$7,500 for seven
years New Brunswick is negotiating for
the establishment of four cold
storage houses at St. John, Woodstock,
Oshawa, and Sussex, which it is
thought may end in securing their
construction.

The committee prefer the latter plan
as being one more certain to result in
the speedy carrying out of the cold
storage system, to which they attach
so much importance, and as being one
fairer to the community at large.
And attached to the cold storage
warehouses in some places there should
be slaughter houses, where animals un-
suitable for export might be properly
prepared for transportation as
dead meat.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Another matter, by no means un-
important from a practical point of
view, has been under the consideration
of the committee. It is the onerous
cattle quarantine regulations which
are now in force.

Nothing can be more important for
the agricultural interests of Canada
than that our herds should be able to
maintain and increase the reputation
now enjoyed by them in some parts of
the Dominion, as being equal to the
best description of cattle in any part
of the world.

That this excellence is only to be
preserved by the constant infusion of
the blood of the highest class of thor-
oughbred stock is certain; yet such
are the regulations that the cost of the
importation of live stock, owing to
their detention in quarantine, makes
their importation at present prices well
nigh impossible. Surely animals im-
ported from countries where no epidem-
ic disease exists might be allowed
through our ports on it being shown
that the animal itself was free from
disease when shipped, and was in con-
dition on arrival to pass a veterinary
examination as to its condition of
health.

Such changes in the law and regu-
lations as may be required to effect
this end should, the committee think,
be made with the least possible delay,
the government retaining in its hands
ample power by order in council to re-
instate the present or some other effec-
tive means to prevent the introduction
of cattle from countries where any
cattle epidemic exists without the most
complete security as to their freedom
from disease.

ABATTOIRS.

A matter of inconsiderable moment
has been under consideration by the
committee, viz., the establishment of
abattoirs in different parts of the
Dominion.

The benefits which would accrue
from abattoirs would be the utilization
of every part of the animal when
slaughtered, some of which now goes
to waste; the canning of meats which
in parts of the United States has be-
come a great industry; and the en-
couragement this would give the farmer
to increase his herds, and to aban-
don a practice, now so prevalent, of
killing his young stock because found
unprofitable to bring to maturity.

The committee has been impressed with
the great value that such enterprises
would be to the community, but, think-
ing it wiser in seeking government aid
to err on the side of safety, has not
felt warranted in doing more than
drawing attention to the subject,
in the hope that should the cold storage
system prove to be successful means
may not be wanting to aid what might
be termed a sister undertaking.

A Chance to Make Money.

I read how one of your subscribers who
made money selling Dishwashers. I ordered
one and my lady friends were charmed, as
they have dishwashers. My brother and I
commenced selling them and have made
\$1,700 after paying all expenses. We don't
cavess any. Our sales are all made at
home. People come or send for them. The
Mound City Dish Washer is the best Dish
Washer on the market. My business is in-
creasing, and we are going to keep right on
until we make ten thousand dollars. We
sell from five to fifteen machines every day,
and some days more. The Dishwasher is
lovely, every housekeeper wants one. There
is no excuse to be put when so much money
can be made selling Dish Washers. For full
particulars address the Mound City Dish
Washer Co., St. Louis, Mo. They will
start you on the road to success.

A READER.

Another Smart Woman.

My husband is poor but proud and does
not want me to work; as I have nothing to
do I get restless, and after reading in your
paper Mrs. Russell's experience selling self
heating flatirons, I concluded I would try it.
I wrote to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo.,
and they treated me so nicely that I felt very
much encouraged. As soon as I got my
sample I started out and sold eight from the
first day clearing \$12. I have not sold less
than eight any day since, and one day I sold
17. I now have \$225 clear money, and my
husband does not know that I have been
working, but I am afraid he will be mad
when I tell him. Have I done right or
should I quit work and leave him to struggle
alone?

AN ANXIOUS WIFE.

You are doing just right. Your husband
should be proud of you. Go right ahead
and show the world what an energetic
woman you are. That self heating iron
must be a wonderful seller, as we hear of so
many that are succeeding selling it.

What are you wearing

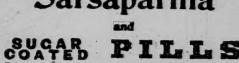
On your feet this weather?

There is style in footwear as there is in hats. Each year the Granby
Rubbers and Overshoes are modelled to fit all the fashionable shapes
of boots. They are thin so as to prevent clumsy appearance and
feeling and to make them so necessities the use of the finest quality of
rubber. While Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are up to date in
Style, Fit and Finish, they retain their old enduring quality.

Granby Rubbers wear like Iron.



Sarsaparilla



The Greatest of all Liver,
Stomach and Blood Medicines.

A SPECIFIC FOR
Rheumatism, Gout and
Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the
Blood.

All Druggists and
General Dealers.



PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT
Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures
Diarhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the
Stomach, Sore Throat, Supper Colds,
Coughs, etc., etc.

Used Externally, It Cures
Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains,
Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attached to such unbounded popu-
larity. It is a household necessity.
We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-
Killer. We have seen it in its true light in relieving the
suffering man, and know it to be a good article. It is
not a drug, but a medicine.
Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is
the most valuable family medicine now in use. It is
not a drug, but a medicine.
It has no equal as a means of relieving pain, no
medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry's
Pain-Killer. It is a household necessity.
Bottle of 100 pills. Price only the price of a box of
candy. Sold every where. Large bottles 25c.

Very Large Bottle 50 cents.

A Mother's Beautiful Child

Dragged Nearly to Death's Door by Severe
Nervous Disease—Suffered Extreme Pain in the
Head—Doctors Could Do Nothing—South
American Nerve Called in at the Eleventh
Hour and Restored to Health Little Annie
Joy, of West Toronto Junction—The
Great Remedy is Reducing the Death
Rate of All Canadian Cities.



MISS ANNIE JOY, WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

A bright little lad, or golden-haired
girl, is the delight of your home.
Whether you revel in riches, or know
something of the privations of
poverty, that child is all the world to
you. It is no wonder that mother
and father become anxious when
sickness overtakes the little one.

The remedy, fathers and mothers,
is near by. "South American Nerve"
has been the means of giving back
the bloom of youth to thousands of
suffering little ones. It is not a
medicine that buoys up the parents'
hopes, only to have them inashorttime
dashed down again lower than ever.
Whether with child or adult, it
promptly gets at the seat of all
disease, which is the nerve centres.
From this fact it is peculiarly
efficacious in the treatment of nerv-
ous diseases of man, woman or
child.

A recent case is that as told by
Mrs. M. A. Joy, of West Toronto
Junction, whose little daughter
Annie, aged 15 years, had been a
sufferer from severe nervous de-
pression for about two years. As with
all mothers, no trouble and expense
was spared in the effort to bring
relief to the child. The little one suf-
fered extreme pain in the head, so

distressing at times as to render her
completely helpless, sapping all her
strength. The best skill of the most
skilled physicians was called into
request, but little Annie steadily
grew worse. Becoming more hope-
less and discouraged as the weeks
went by, Mrs. Joy decided on trying
South American Nerve as almost a
last resort. Employing her own
words she said: "I determined to
give it a trial, although I felt it was
useless."

To-day it is all happiness around
that home, for before one bottle of
the medicine had been taken, the
mother tells us Annie commenced to
show decided signs of improvement.
The child has taken three bottles and
has practically regained her natural
health and vigor. There is nothing
surprising in the fact that Mrs. Joy
cannot speak too highly of South
American Nerve.

Much was at stake, but this
wonderful discovery proved equal to
the emergency, and so it does in every
case. Thousands of letters on file
from well-known citizens prove this.
For nervous diseases of young or old,
from whatever cause, it is an ab-
solutely infallible cure.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**

Moose Jaw N.W.T.

THE TWO JOHNS.

We could never remember the time when the two Johns were not friends and rivals. Ever since they had grown old enough to toddle across the fields to the fence which divided the farms of their respective families, and compare their separate abilities, there had grown up the strongest spirit of emulation.

When they grew older and went to school at Wandaweeve Corners, each one was possessed with the lofty ambition of beating the other; not in school lessons, however, the talents of the two Johns did not lie in that direction; as the frequent application of old McAlpine's tawse plainly told. But if John Robinson made a very long jump in the play-ground and was commended for his prowess by the population around, John Campbell would jump at least half an inch farther, or "bust something," as he said. "The bustin'" generally took place in any case, the "something" generally being suspender buttons, etc., to the great sorrow of his aged aunt. If John Campbell appeared in the school-yard with a crown's nest, taken from the highest tree on Chestnut hill, the other John burst upon our sight the next day with a horse's nest, taken in single combat, and thus eclipsed his rival's glory.

This little peculiarity of the two young men furnished ample entertainment for the neighborhood when they grew up and went courting. If a young lady received any special attention from one John, she was quite certain of an equally special attention from the other; and as they were by no means faithful to any one young lady, their conduct became quite remarkable. They never by any chance fell in love with different girls, and they were extremely partial to girls from a distance.

Any young lady who came to visit in Wandaweeve was sure of a good time. John Campbell would probably call the first evening, and John Robinson would take her for a drive on the next.

They carried this to such an extent one time that they nearly came to blows over a red-haired girl with a pug-nose, who was visiting at Polly Burton's. John Campbell had picked the girls up on his way home from the town, and was driving in at Burton's gate when John Robinson passed with a load of hay.

That was the signal for war. John number two arrived at John number one's house the next evening, and John number one took John number two to a picnic the day after. The two Johns ran such a race after that girl that Mrs. Burton told Mrs. Fraser that "it was shameful, and Minnie Flinn's head was getting turned with their foolish goings on and it was a good thing, goodness knows, that she had to go home in a week or so."

We often speculated as to what would happen if either of the two Johns was to get married, yet we never could quite conceive of such a thing. We were all sure that if one of the Johns was to marry any girl the other would certainly be there and marry her also.

And it was strange they did not marry, too, for John Robinson's mother was quite old and feeble, and told the neighbors many times that "she did with her Johnnie would give up his flighty ways and get married!" And there was not one of her neighbors, possessing a grown-up daughter who did not echo the wish.

And John Campbell was liable to be left with only old Maundy for house-keeper at any one time, for his sister Libbie, who presided over the affairs of his house was the prettiest girl in all the country round, having more beaux than she knew what to do with. She might get married any day, if she could only decide upon the one she wanted, but that was just what Libbie never seemed able to do. Most of the matrons round Wandaweeve called Libbie a flirt, and John Campbell had over her. Mrs. Fraser said Libbie was spoiled because there was no one to check her, her parents having died when she was young. But John Campbell had received their attentions and that was far from her brother John.

In spite of their mutual opposition in love, and all other affairs, the two Johns were tolerable good friends. Their farms joined and they were always giving each other a helping hand; while the spirit of emulation kept them both on Chestnut Hill the best in the country. There was a tradition that John Robinson, like every other young man in Wandaweeve, had paid court to Libbie Campbell, and that she had refused his love-making; but it had not been for long. Some said Libbie had sent him off, as she eventually did all the others; more, however, were of the opinion that John Robinson could not be interested in love-making that had not the stimulus of John Campbell's opposition.

As it was, however, John Robinson's attentions to Libbie Campbell ceased very suddenly, and the two young men went off on the same day to make a long drive more, here, there and everywhere. And when the whole countryside was getting tired of their flirting, and the two Johns were getting things took a very sudden and most unexpected change, and all because Nellie Palmer came to visit at Polly Burton's.

The two young men had been very quiet and well-behaved for nearly a month when this event happened. They had both just come off most ignominiously defeated in one of their common love affairs. They had been paying most frantic court to Miss Baskerville, the school teacher, all winter. She had received their attentions with great warmth, but strict impartiality, and we were all once more in a state of anxiety as to how it would end. But when the two Johns were seated at the wedding, this paper was displayed to all Wandaweeve, including the two Johns, who after that were quite well-behaved, until Nellie Palmer

came to visit Polly Burton in the fall. Polly's visitors always kept the two Johns busy. Mr. Burton met her at the station in town and brought her up on Saturday evening, and she was at church with the Burton's the next day. It was a warm day, and she was dressed all in white with pink ribbons here and there. We decided that she was not quite so good-looking as Libbie Campbell, but she was certainly very pretty. Indeed, with dark brown hair and soft blue eyes. Mrs. Fraser noticed all this, and whispered to Mrs. Burton as we came out. "You'll have the two Johns over now, right and left!"

And Mrs. Burton sniffed, to show her disgust. She had no patience with the two Johns, "always gallivanting after their visitors, when there was her Polly who would make a better farmer's wife than any other girl north of Toronto!"

But Mrs. Fraser was right. John Robinson had evidently been planning the campaign during the sermon, for when we all came out his splendid team of bays were prancing at the platform ready to convey the girls home. He drove triumphantly past his rival who was driving his sister home, and Libbie laughed aloud at her brother's face. He gave a low whistle. "Jimmie!" he called to her. "Hush! He's a hustler! I'm going over to Burton's to-morrow, Lib!"

All right, John, and keep Bob at home. "Bob bothering you again. I thought you gave him the mitten." "So I thought, too. But he's back again, mitted and all." "Oh, well, you can settle him, I guess," said her brother, easily. Libbie's lovers gave him little concern. "But, say, wasn't she pretty, Lib?" "Well, she was. By ginger! Won't there be a time now!" And John Campbell's handsome eyes flashed with pleasure at the thought of the coming campaign.

He dressed with care the next evening and drove off down the hill to Mrs. Burton's, with many warnings from Libbie that he must not forget to tell her to tell him she was away, lib, anything to stop him. He met the young man just at the foot of the hill, and the two Johns, in view of the future race after Miss Palmer, John thought it would be just as well to be on the good side of the Burton's as the other. It was a fine night, a tea meeting the next, a concert in the town six miles away, parties, taffy-huskings, everything the country-side could procure in the way of amusement, until the young lady was quite dizzy.

John took pains to explain to her friend that he was only on his way to the young men had of treating every new girl; but Nellie kept her own thoughts to the matter and received the very marked attention of the two Johns without the slightest partiality.

"You'll have to decide which one you're going to take, I suppose," said John to her, the day when she had been going on for a month. "Olim Williams, who owned a fine farm on the next concession, had been visiting Polly for two nights in the week for over a fortnight, so would afford to take an interest in her visitor's romance."

"Which one do you like best, Nellie?" "Oh, neither," said Nellie, with a start. "That's a flush. That is—like that one you like best?"

"Oh, I don't know, either," returned Polly, slowly, eyeing her friend closely. "John says he likes her, and full of fun, just like Lib. He's far the best looking, too, but John Robinson is the richest. Nellie, he's got lots of money in the bank. Olin Williams says, but he's pretty quiet, you're too much alike. They'll both be asking you to marry them, you know, and now, so which one will you choose?"

"Neither, or perhaps the first one that asks me," said Nellie. "You needn't tell me," said the candid Polly. "You're dead in love with one of them, I know."

"What on earth makes you think so?" "Oh, because you blush like fury every time the boys tease you about the two Johns. You're just as red as a scarlet flush that belied her words."

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"Off to Burton's!" asked she, standing back to survey him with critical eyes, in which shone a certain amount of admiration for her handsome brother.

"Yes," was the laconic reply. "Are you going to take her to the tea-meeting to-morrow night?" "Severely!"

"Well, bother, I wish you wasn't. I haven't a single, solitary soul to go with!"

"You!" exclaimed her brother in amazement.

"It's a fact," said Libbie, dolefully. "There's something the matter with every one of them. Bill Tucker's in a huff about nothing, and Tom Blair said he'd never set foot in this house again, and Bob's such a stick!"

John gave an admiring laugh. "Oh, Lib, you're a 'Jim dandy'!"

"Well, you're just as bad. By-the-way, what are you going to do about Nellie Palmer? She's all flirting, like it was before!"

John jerked himself to and fro on the sofa, and said, "I don't know what I'd give a good bit to know, Lib, if I confessed, looking very hard into the fire."

(To be Continued.)

LADIES CLUB IN PARIS. Everything is conducted with order and method. The club was opened with special permission from the Prefecture of Police, and a practical code of regulations has been drawn up. The place is intended for ladies who are compelled to lead rather solitary lives, and who are thus expected to derive both pleasure and profit from their mutual companionship. This does not imply a declaration of independence to the detriment of the sterner sex. No proclamation in the direction of women's rights is to be anticipated from its fair members who, moreover, look forward to the time when gentlemen may occasionally be admitted to their evening entertainments.

The founder, in the course of an interesting conversation, has explained the raison d'être of her club in very modest terms. She said that the idea of such an establishment was excellent, useful, and, indeed, indispensable and that she was only surprised that it had not long ago occurred to others and been carried out before. How many lonely ladies, isolated in their lives and yet thoroughly worthy of respect. Widows, old maids, wives whose husbands selfishly cheerless ladies she had determined to offer this rendezvous and give them some of the pleasures and benefits of a happy home. She made no secret of the names of the members, and added that everything was conducted on serious and business-like principles. The annual subscription was sixty francs, and candidates had to go under rather a severe ordeal before obtaining admission to the club.

"From this point of view we are much more strict than you are in your own country," she said, smiling, and she went on to explain that the evening began with dinner, followed by conversation in the salons, and then the ladies were absolutely forbidden. "Soon," she concluded, "when we are more numerous we shall give addresses, lectures, to which ladies are invited, but we must not regard this as a custom." The salons, the dining room, the library are all prettily decorated, and the club appears to be extremely comfortable. In the first circle of females started in this country. It is simply intended to provide society for women; but now the ladies are finding many reasons both here and in the provinces, and there is no saying that ladies as well as men's clubs may not become quite general institutions. It is true that a few of our home duties are rather inclined to predict that the ladies will, as a rule, prove themselves so enterprising, that this remains to be seen. At any rate, according to the explanation of the founder of this, the first establishment of the kind, there is no idea whatever of taking women away from their home duties, the men being really kindly, not to say philanthropic.

CONSIDERATION FOR OTHERS. It has been estimated that ninety per cent. of people in trade fail at some time in their career, and for a merchant to remain in business over thirty years without needing aid from his creditors is a remarkable incident. People of good memories have seen great fortunes tumble into nothingness, and families that have boasted of their wealth reduced to penury, through sudden changes that visit the commercial world. Every year adds new instances of the reverse, and while they should teach people to be considerate to one another they should also suggest to persons now rich that they cannot control the wheels of fortune, and they should not be too boastful and too harsh in their estimate of others.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK. The statement of the business of the Post-office Savings Bank, which will appear in the forthcoming annual report is a record of steady growth in this branch of the public service. The number of postoffice savings banks on July 1 was 755, an increase of 24 in the year. On July 1, 1886, the number was 392. The total amount deposited last year was \$1,389,939.93. The total amount of accounts remaining open on July 1 was 126,442. The total amount standing to the credit of the banks was \$28,932,939. The average of each account being \$228. The cost of managing this branch of the service was \$58,340, the average of each account being \$228. A withdrawal or deposit, being etc.

THE CHANGE IT MAKES. Merchant Tailor—"Good-morning, Mr. Trueman. What can I do for you this morning?"

Trueman—"I want a suit of clothes."

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THE HOME.

CLEANING SILK.

The cleaning of silk is a much more difficult thing than the cleaning of wool. There are few cloths of pure wool which cannot be washed with white soap and water. The process of cleaning the cloth with soap bark is much more thorough than any ordinary washing with soap and water can be. Some silk of ordinary weaving cannot be washed successfully without a long lustrous and changing color. The dyes of silk are not made so as to be color-proof, as cotton goods usually are. There is no special effort on the part of silk colorists to do anything but prepare goods that will not fade in the light under the ordinary circumstances to which silk is subjected. There are some delicate cloths that will not stand cleaning. The majority of silks may be cleaned by the process given, but otherwise they must be considered beyond cleaning. Lay the pieces of silk on a pad made of linen. The fold of a white linen sheet will do very well. Place the silk on the pad, and if it is greasy remove the grease spots with a piece of cotton dipped in refined gasoline or benzine, the name under which it is sold. Clean the silk in this way on both sides. Do not wet it, but moisten the cleaning pad of cotton with the liquid. Place the silk on the pad, and if it is greasy remove the grease spots with a piece of cotton dipped in refined gasoline or benzine, the name under which it is sold. Clean the silk in this way on both sides. Do not wet it, but moisten the cleaning pad of cotton with the liquid. Place the silk on the pad, and if it is greasy remove the grease spots with a piece of cotton dipped in refined gasoline or benzine, the name under which it is sold. Clean the silk in this way on both sides. Do not wet it, but moisten the cleaning pad of cotton with the liquid. 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A BIT OF IRISH WIT.

How Pat Got Even With the Merchant and Got His Receipt.

Some time ago while I was trading in a village store, one of the clerks came to the junior partner, who was waiting on me, and said:

"Please step to the desk. Pat Flynn wants to settle his account and wants a receipt."

The merchant was evidently annoyed. "Why, what does he want of a receipt?" he said; "we never give one. Simply cross his account off the book; that is receipt enough."

"So I told him," answered the clerk, "but he is not satisfied. You had better see him."

So the proprietor stepped to the desk, and, after crossing Pat with a Good-morning," said:

"You want to settle your bill do you?"

"Well," said the merchant, "there is no need of my giving you a receipt. See I will cross your account off the book, and sending the action to the court he drew his pencil diagonally across the account. That is a good receipt."

"And do you mean that that settles it?" exclaimed Pat.

"That settles it," said the merchant. "And you're sure you'll never be asking me for it again?"

"Well, never ask you for it again," said the merchant decidedly.

"Faith, then," said Pat, "I'll be after kappin' me money in me pocket for I haven't paid it."

"Oh, well, I can rub that out!" "Faith, now," said I and I thought the clerk said Pat.

It is needless to add that Pat got his receipt.

SATIN STITCH.

There seems to be a return to the old-fashioned "satin stitch" in embroidery, so well known to our mothers and grandmothers. The art stitches used for shading are by no means laid aside, but they will ever be for it is by the use of them only that artistic, properly shaded flowers and leaves can be worked, but a fashionable fad has sprung up for the old stitch referred to, and every teacher of embroidery and art needlework is teaching it along with other stitches.

One of the prettiest pieces we have seen since this return to satin stitch came in favor, is a hemstitched linen table centerpiece with daisies strewn on it here and there, two or three sprigs together, and in other places single sprays of same, the stalks not being very long, but having a leaf attached and there. The daisy petals were done in satin stitch, well stuffed with double filo white silk, the stems and leaves with pale greens of filo, and the centers of daisies with tiny yellow French knots. Stuffed satin stitch (and it must always be stuffed) can be done without any lessons, if you are taught and particular. The "stuffed" is done thus: Take soft embroidery cotton (white) and fill in each flower petal (in daisy pattern) with satin stitch, the longer way of the petal till the latter is well filled. Then with white silk work each petal over the filling, and in exactly the opposite direction to the filling. Make your stitches exactly from edge to edge, so that the cotton filling will be quite covered, but do not pile stitches on top of stitches. If you do this correctly, it will leave each petal looking smooth, even and raised. The stems are done by the usual stem stitch, but the leaves in shaded greens, but not stuffed.

BRUTES OF MEN.

Fond Mother—My dear, don't you find it curious that Mr. Goodson, who is a hard-hearted, lazy, selfish, and without one spark of humanity. Mother—Mercy! How did you find it out?

Why the day I went to visit your Aunt Sally, he was in the same train, and my window was open and I asked him to raise it. Well, you mayn't believe it, but it is an actual fact he didn't work at it more than half an hour before he stopped trying and advised me to take another seat, and I had all my bundles there too.

Merit

It is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity. It is the combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, tendons and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. See

Few Women

ENJOY LIFE AS THEY OUGHT.

Many are miserable, weak and spindly, and suffer with various ailments, because they do not use IT IS WOMEN'S COMPUND.

It is a woman's friend, and will cure all ailments of the female system. It is a woman's friend, and will cure all ailments of the female system. It is a woman's friend, and will cure all ailments of the female system.

MILES (Can.) VICTROLA COMPANY and Miles Sanative Wagon. Prices 75c and 50c. For sale by all Druggists. It is a woman's friend, and will cure all ailments of the female system. It is a woman's friend, and will cure all ailments of the female system. It is a woman's friend, and will cure all ailments of the female system.

"A. M. C. MEDICINE CO., 275 St. Paul St., Montreal. Medicine prepared to any address on order."

THE MOST PAINFUL DEATH

AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON GIVES HIS OPINION.

Strange to say, Deaths by Accident Are the Most Easy Lockjaw or Tetanus Cause Intense Agony up to the Time of Death—in the Majority of Deaths the End is Painless.

The most painful forms of death are curiously enough, not those that are the most shocking or the most distressing accidents, usually produce painless deaths, while some familiar and little feared diseases result in intensely agonizing death. The machinery and the rush and hurry of city life cause more shocking forms of death than the tortures of the Inquisition.

The question as to what are the most painful and easiest deaths to die, must, of course, be deeply interesting to everyone. Dr. A. P. Smith, a surgeon of wide experience in one of our large cities, says:

"It is a curious fact that few people know how a man really dies. They have only a more or less blindly superstitious fear and horror of it. The deaths which are to be most dreaded have as a rule little or no terror for most people. Now, to decide what is actually the most painful death any of us can die we must look somewhat into the nature of pain or agony."

In the first place, the greatest suffering is produced not by the surface or superficial nerves of the body, but by a disturbance at some important nerve centre. Many of the deaths which are supposed to be accompanied by the most excruciating agony are in reality almost painless, because only the outer nerves are affected.

"Perhaps the most familiar example is death from burning. Most people imagine that to be burned alive, or boiled alive is the most intense torture conceivable. As a matter of fact I would rather be burned to death than die from many of the so-called 'natural' causes. This is also true of the pain produced by most cuts and bruises. Unless such cuts go very deep or the bruises are very severe, a death caused in this way, although very distressing, is not, however, nearly as painful as that from many familiar diseases."

"Most of the railroad and trolley accidents injure people in just this way. Of course, death from such causes is far more distressing to relatives. It is grievous to see a body mangled or CUT AND BRUISED."

often beyond recognition. And so people naturally dread such a death and imagine that it is the most painful death to die. But for the victim of such an accident the actual pain is not by any means as great as most people fancy. The pain, as I said, is in a sense superficial, and the centre of nervous force remains undisturbed, so that such a person can retain consciousness and measure his misfortune. He is conscious of his condition, and he is conscious of his condition, and he is conscious of his condition."

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WEAK AND WEAVELESS SUFFERING GIRLS.

A Nineteenth Century Danger.

Mothers are too Delicate About Advising Their Daughters—Plain, Sensible Talk with Them Often Saves Years of Suffering.

How They Can Have Bright Eyes, Rosy Cheeks and be Happy.

This world is full of suffering and unhappiness. In every walk in life may be seen young girls, pale, sallow and nervous, the victims of troubles peculiar to their sex from which they suffer in silence, and with the mistaken notion that there is no help for them. Their lives are made miserable by headaches, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath on the slightest exertion; an indisposition for either work or pleasure, and frequently a feeling that life is but a dreary burden scarcely worth preserving. To such we say take hope: there is a cure for you, and it is with your own power to be bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked and happy."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will restore your lost color, correct irregularities and bring back health and happiness. In proof of this assertion read the following testimony from those who have suffered and found renewed health through this marvelous medicine.

Mr. William Sloughton is a well-known and much esteemed farmer living in the vicinity of Barryville, New York. He is one of the many who have reason to bless the day when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought into his home. He says: "In 1893, my daughter, then a picture of health and strength, went to Andover, North Dakota, in April of that year she caught a severe cold, which brought her to the verge of the grave. The cold was followed by headache, dizziness and palpitation of the heart, and she became so pale and emaciated that her doctor there said she was going into consumption, and advised her to return home. She was under the doctor's care for some months before this advice was given, and in February, 1894, she returned home. She was so weak and nervous that she was unable to do any work, and we decided that the best thing to be done was to send her to the Kingston hospital, where she could have better treatment than was possible in our country home. She remained for two months in the hospital, but grew weaker instead of stronger. Her doctor there said that there was no hope of recovery we brought her home. At this time she was so weak as to be scarcely able to walk across the street. She was confined constantly to her bed. She was pale and terribly emaciated, had completely lost her appetite, and her features gradually sinking. We had given up hope, for had not the best physicians failed to help her? My wife and I were heartbroken. We had read much of the cure wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we decided to try them. We got six boxes, and before they were all gone there was a decided improvement. Her appetite returned, and we procured another six boxes. She took them and the story is now summed up in two words—she was cured. She is now as healthy as the strongest, her color has returned, and she is strong, healthy, and does not now look like one who had ever seen a day's sickness. And this great change was wrought about by the use of twelve boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after many months of medical treatment had failed, and she was nearly dead."

Miss S. A. Manchester, of Huntley, Ont., writes: "Up to the age of 18 I was always healthy, but at that time my health began to give way. My illness came on gradually and I was growing weaker and weaker. My complexion, which had been pale, became more so, and I became corpulent. My blood seemed to have turned to water; my heart would palpitate violently on the slightest exertion and I was constantly tired. I went to the pump for a pail of water I would tremble so badly that I could hardly carry it. I was constantly going up and down stairs I had to lean on the top, and if I walked a short distance I would almost choke from the effects of the palpitation. My hands and feet were most always cold. My sleep was irregular in my periods, and altogether was a sorry spectacle. I took doctors' prescriptions, but iron and wine, and while these helped me a little I did not get strong, nor did my blood appear to improve. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had taken nearly two boxes I felt somewhat better, and from that time I began to recover quite rapidly. I continued taking the Pink Pills for a couple of months and when I stopped using them I was again enjoying good health. I gained flesh and strength, the heart trouble my face; my changes became regular, and I was healthy and strong. I was able to walk long distances and run up and down stairs without the least fatigue. In fact my friends scarcely realized that I was the weak and miserable girl of a few months before. Now if I feel myself out of sorts, as the expression goes, I resort to Pink Pills and am soon myself again. I know there are many girls who suffer as I did, and it is only in the hope that my experience will help them that I make this statement public."

Miss Catherine Flood, daughter of Patrick Flood, Esq., who lives a few miles from Marlborough, Ont., says: "A little more than a year ago I began to decline in health. I felt constantly tired, my appetite failed and my color was deathly. My father saw my condition and was very anxious, and he said the trouble was anæmia, and sent me a bottle of medicine. I found that the medicine did not agree with me, and I discontinued it. I was constantly growing worse and was subject to weak spells and was fast becoming ailing more than a living skeleton. On Sunday after I had been to church a

friend who returned with me, strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to give them a trial and my father purchased a supply. The change I noticed was that the dizziness was leaving me, then my appetite improved and my color began to return and soon I was enjoying as good health as I had ever enjoyed. It was not about a year since I discontinued the use of the pills and I have not felt one symptom of the old trouble. I believe that Pink Pills saved me from the grave and I strongly urge other girls who may be in a condition similar to mine to try them."

Miss Alma Miller, of Upper Southampton, N. B., says: "I scarcely know when my illness began, as my mother, who was unable to work and most of the duties of a large household devolved upon me, so that I felt that I must keep up, but I kept getting worse and worse. My appetite failed, my complexion became sallow, and my eyes sunken. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart, until I would almost suffocate. I was also troubled with a terrible pain in the side. I could not go up stairs without resting, and I was afflicted with headache that my life became almost unbearable. At last I was forced to give up and keep my bed. My friends feared I was going into consumption, but recommended one remedy after another, which, however, did not help me. Finally I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in less than three weeks I was able to leave my bed, and after using the pills a few weeks longer I feel that I am as well as ever I was. My appetite has returned as well, and my strength and general health is in every way restored. I feel that in bringing this subject before the public I am only doing justice to suffering humanity, and hope that all afflicted as I was will try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

There are very few people, especially among the agriculturists of Kent County, N. B., who do not know Mr. H. H. Warman, the post agent for agricultural machinery, of Morris River. A. Richbuck, N. B., Review representative was in conversation with Mr. Warman recently, when the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was incidentally touched upon. Mr. Warman said he was a staunch believer in the curative properties, and to justify his opinion he related the cure of his sister, Miss Jessie Warman, aged 15, who he said had been "almost wasted from the grasp of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Miss Warman had been suffering for nearly a year with troubles incident to girlhood. She suffered from severe and almost constant headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, and was pale and bloodless, and eventually became so weak and emaciated that her parents thought she was in consumption, and had all given up hope of her recovery. Her father spared no expense to procure relief for the poor sufferer, and the best available medical advice was employed but no relief came, and although the parents were almost in despair, they still strove to find the means of restoring their loved one to health. Mr. Warman, like everybody else who reads the newspapers, had read of the many marvelous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like some others, looked upon these stories as "mere patent medicine advertisements." However, as everything else had failed he determined that Pink Pills should be given a trial, with a result no less remarkable than that of other cases related through the press. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have completely cured the young lady, so that in a few months from the date of her recovery she is now as healthy and strong as a possibly dying girl, she has become a picture of health and activity.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic and blood purifier, and by their use strengthen the nerves, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it from the system. They are beyond doubt the greatest medicine of this kind ever used, and have cured in hundreds of cases after all other medicines had failed. The great popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has caused unscrupulous imitators to imitate them extensively, and intending buyers are urged to see that every box is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that the wrapper is of the color of the medicine. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills colored pink, but sold in loose form by the dozen, hundred, ounce, or taken from glass jars, are fraudulent imitations and should always be refused, no matter how plausible may be the story of the interested dealer offering them."

Byckman's Kootenay Cure
Positive Cure for Rheumatism and Paralysis.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED.
Mrs. Celia Gillies, No. 9, Walnut St., Hamilton, writes that she can recommend the Kootenay Cure above all other medicines. She was a long sufferer from rheumatism, sore back, tired feeling and dizziness, and was not able to do a day's work until she was cured by the use of half a bottle of the remedy. Mrs. Gillies' daughter, a young lady of 17 years, was not well since she was a child. She had been completely recovered her health as the result of the use of Kootenay Cure. Mothers will be glad to know of this medicine for young girls of this age."

A law just enacted by the legislature of New Zealand excludes the Chinese from that country.
Briggs Electric Oil cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and Bruises, complaints arising from cold, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and difficult breathing.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

acts as a brake to declining life. The downward course ceases and the begins. At the new lease Prompt action brings top awaits a of life.

JUST LISTEN TO COMMON SENSE

Learn to Recognize Kidney Disease by its Symptoms.

AVOID GRAVE DANGERS.

Never Neglect Your Trouble in its Minor Form—Never Despair at any Stage—Dodd's Kidney Pills Always Cure.

It is far easier to prevent than to cure the serious forms and complications of kidney disease. We don't say this because we doubt the efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, but it is better to avoid the wear and tear by curing at the minor stage with a single box.

The dangers of every sufferer are of a three-fold nature: Not to know what ails to neglect when he knows and to despair when everyone says he is going to die.

If you are not posted in the symptoms of kidney disease, write to the Dodd's Medicine Company, Toronto, Ont., for their Calendar for 1897. It will cost you only a postal card and a word.

If you suffer and neglect kidney disease, remember that nineteen out of every twenty deaths result from this disease and that every such death is prevented by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. To those who suffer and despair of cure, we briefly say: We have never yet heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills failing to cure. We have letters from more than a thousand who were cured when given up by physicians and friends. We have published many scores of such letters and the writers are still living in health and comfort.

Over one hundred thousand persons in Canada have been cured of kidney disease in its simpler forms—cured by from one to three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any kidney disease. If in need of kidney help, buy anything short of the original and genuine. Why should you try experiments to benefit those who say they have something "just as good"?

In the palace of Emperor William, in Berlin, 500 housemaids and 1,800 liveried footmen find employment.

ONE MINUTE CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.
Magical in potency and power, penetrating at once to the diseased nerve. Nervine—nerve pain cure—cures toothache in a moment. Nervine, the most marvelous pain remedy known to science, may be used for all nerve pains. Test at once its efficacy.

The memory of a beloved mother will often warm the heart and away from life on a strong man, as her sense never did when, as a boy, she yearned over him.

Everybody knows that the Art Garland Stoves and Ranges are the best. They combine elegant finish, durability and convenience with economy in fuel and in space. Nervine, the most marvelous pain remedy known to science, may be used for all nerve pains. Test at once its efficacy.

A case worth \$3,000, a gift from some friends, is carried by Dr. H. H. Hale, of Detroit. It is ornamented with gold and jewels, and in the head is a fine watch.

A FREE FIGHT.
The great reputation of Briggs' Electric Oil is such that it has induced unprincipled persons to adopt other names as near as possible. The proprietors of Briggs' Electric Oil have the name and style of the Electric Oil registered both in Canada and the United States, and no one can use it but themselves.

The tall milk hat first came into common use in Paris in 1797.

Relief in Six Hours—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and might on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Movable stairs, which revolve on drums, are coming into use in some of the best residences in Paris. They work on the principle on an endless chain; the passenger steps on, and is gradually conveyed to the landing above.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Cancer. Hall's Cancer Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Cancer being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Cancer Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing her work. The proprietors have so much faith in curative powers of this great discovery, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CROCK & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

In all lives there is a crisis in the formation of character. It comes from many causes, and from some which on the surface are apparently trivial. But the result is the same—a sudden revelation to ourselves of our secret purposes, and a re-creation of our personality long shadowed but now manifest convictions.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbor says or does or thinks; but only to what he does himself that it may be just and pure.

W. P. C. 839

Sunlight Soap Pictures FOR Wrappers

A pretty colored picture for every 12 "Sunlight" or every 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers. These pictures are well worth getting.

Address: LEVER BROS., LTD. 23 Scott St., Toronto

FARM LOANS

Capital Business College
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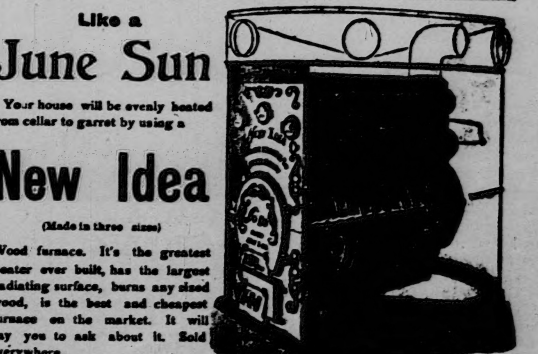
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THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.



Like a June Sun New Idea
Your house will be evenly heated from cellar to garret by using a
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Wood furnace. It's the greatest heater ever built, has the largest radiating surface, burns any sized wood, is the best and cheapest furnace on the market. It will pay you to ask about it. Sold everywhere.

GURNEE-TILDEN CO., Ltd., Hamilton
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Since coming to Moose Jaw we have not made any great effort to collect subscriptions due for THE TIMES, and although a large number have been kind enough to pay in advance, there are still some on our subscription list who are in arrears. \$1.50 is not much for you, in fact you would never miss it; but \$1.50 x 200 = \$300.00, which makes quite a sum for us to have out in small accounts. You need THE TIMES and we need the money, so kindly pay up your arrears, and oblige.

Yours truly,

The Times Printing Co.
THOS. MILLER, Manager.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

R. A. Brock, of Toronto, was in town on Friday last.

Mr. E. S. Whitmore, of Toronto, paid our town a visit this week.

F. G. Simpson, of Winnipeg, registered at the dining hall a few days ago.

Mr. F. J. Lewis and M. McKenzie, of Estevan, were in town for a few days this week.

Tommy—Mamma, is this hair oil in this bottle? Mamma—No; that's glue. Tommy—Then, that's why I can't get my hat off.

Hon. S. A. Fisher, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, and Secretary Morton, of the United States Cabinet, have agreed to a modification of the international quarantine regulations.

A magic lantern exhibition will be given in Huron church, Buffalo Lake, on Wednesday next, Dec. 30th, at 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to be devoted to the English church building fund for Buffalo Lake.

Mr. Alex. Brechin left on Tuesday evening for Shubenacadie, N. S., for a month's visit to his old home. He will also visit Montreal, Toronto, and other cities while in the east. Mr. E. Baxter is in charge of his business during his absence.

The Stony Beach P. of L. held their annual meeting on Saturday, 19th inst., when the following were elected as officers for 1897:—N. Alcock, president; J. F. Fletcher, vice-president; J. W. Caffaratti, secretary; E. Love, treasurer; J. H. Hagerty, guide; S. A. Fleury, sentinel.

Christmas Day services at St. John's church will be as follows: Holy Communion, 8, 9 and 11 o'clock; Matins, 10:30; and a special Christmas carol service and Evensong at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A very nice little book of carols has been printed at THE TIMES office for the use of the congregation at this service.

P. Pearson, of the C.P.R. bridge department went down in the C.P.R. rail well at Virden some time in the forenoon on Dec. 21, to measure the depth of water. When the section men came in at noon they found his clothes in the tank, and a search being made, he was found at the bottom of the well dead. The coroner held an inquest.

The Rev. W. Watson, of Moose Jaw, gave a very successful lantern lecture on English Church History, in St. Matthew's church, Estevan, on Wednesday. The church was crammed with people who were thoroughly interested from beginning to end. The sum of \$12.25 was collected, which will be devoted to the building fund of St. John's church, Moose Jaw.

At the regular meeting of Star of the West, L.O.L., No. 1599, at the Orange Hall, Caron, on Dec. 16th, the following officers were elected for 1897: Jno. Wilson, W.M.; J. M. Hawkes, D.M.; W. H. Brown, Chaplain; A. S. Hurlbutt, F.S.; E. J. Cadmore, R.S.; Geo. Getty, Treasurer; Ben. Smith, M.S.; J. C. Hawkes, Lecturer; Committee: H. C. Brown, A. McKown, R. Wilson, R. J. McBride, A. Wilson.

Mr. John Collings, sec'y treasurer of the Moose Jaw branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society, has received an acknowledgement from the head office for the amounts collected in Moose Jaw. There was collected \$38.25, besides the collection at Mr. Dyke's lecture, which amounted to \$1.90, and the sales for Moose Jaw, which totalled \$14.50. We are requested to convey the thanks of the committee to those who contributed, and especially to the young ladies who acted as collectors.

The Winnipeg Tribune premium for 1897 reached us this week and consists of a picture of "The Liberal Cabinet of Canada for 1896." This picture has been prepared with great pains and at much expense and is the exclusive property of the Tribune. It has already been submitted to several of the members of Premier Laurier's Cabinet, and they, one and all, have expressed themselves as greatly delighted with it. All the indications point to the fact that it will be the great picture of the year.

Mr. Randall, of Regina, is in town this week.

Mr. Frank Latham left this week for Trail, B.C.

Yorkton now has a newspaper—The Enterprise.

Hon. L. H. Davies has returned east from his trip to the coast.

Mr. Seafars, of Minneapolis, registered at the dining hall on Friday.

The Edmonton Bulletin has been enlarged and is now a six-column sheet.

A. P. Collier, of Winnipeg, has been appointed private secretary to Hon. Mr. Sifton.

Mr. Walter Simington returned home early this week, after a short visit to Winnipeg.

A number of young men are getting up a dance which will be held in Russell Hall on New Year's night.

In the North Brandon bye-election J. C. Fraser, Liberal, was elected by 150 majority over Postlethwaite, Patron.

Mr. Campbell, of Winnipeg, commercial traveller for the Ogilvie Milling Co., was in town for a few days this week.

Mr. P. B. Porter, of Boharm, left yesterday evening for Wolsley, where he will visit his parents for the balance of the winter.

The Royal Templars and their friends will spend a social evening in Russell Hall, next Wednesday, Dec. 30th. A literary and musical programme is being prepared and parlor games will be provided for the amusement of the guests.

Mr. Geo. McCauley, brakeman on the Prince Albert branch, arrived in town from the north on Tuesday and will remain over Christmas, after which he will pay a visit to his home in the east. George's finger is mending rapidly and he will soon be fit for duty again.

The bill of particulars in the protest case against Mr. N. Boyd, in the MacDonald constituency has been filed by Mr. Howell, Q.C. The bill includes charges of bribery, corruption, tampering with ballots, distribution of free whiskey, free transportation on railway trains, etc., etc., and the names of the guilty parties are also given.

A very pleasant coincidence happened last Sunday in St. John's church. Early in the morning it was discovered that a kind friend of the church had placed a very beautiful pulpit lamp in position, unknown to any one. On that morning by a curious and undesigned coincidence the text selected was: "I have prepared a lamp for mine anointed."

On Saturday evening at 7 o'clock in St. John's church, there will be a special lantern service, consisting of Christmas pictures by the magic lantern, illustrating the Holy Land, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Annunciation, Nativity, the Holy Family, the Flight into Egypt, the Visit of the Magi, the Boyhood of Jesus, His Home at Nazareth, etc., with suitable Christmas carols.

My good woman, said the learned judge, you must give an answer in the fewest possible words of which you are capable to the plain and simple question whether you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm and the omnibus was coming down on the opposite side and the cab on the left, and the brougham was trying to pass the omnibus, you saw the plaintiff between the brougham and the cab, or whether and when you saw him at all, and whether or not near the brougham, cab, and omnibus, or either, or any two, and which of them, respectively, or how it was.

On Friday last the public school children were treated to the exhibition of Historic Pictures in St. John's church, Moose Jaw. The same evening there was a good attendance of adult persons in St. John's church to see the Pictures of English Church History, exhibited by the Vicar, and for two hours the interest in the subject was kept up. On Monday evening the people of Pasqua were given an opportunity of seeing the views, and nearly all the inhabitants took advantage of the privilege, some of whom believed that it was the best entertainment they had seen in the North-West.

BIRTHS.

McDONALD.—At Moose Jaw, on Dec. 13th, the wife of L. H. McDonald, of the Massey-Harris Co., of a daughter.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

The East Simcoe election has been declared void, the Conservative member being unseated.

Latest reports from Saskatchewan give Davis a majority of 129, with 9 polls to hear from.

A large number of deputy returning officers have been arrested in connection with the Boyd protest case, and the event has caused quite a sensation in political circles.

"Till Death Do Us Part."

Cupid's arrows seem to be flying fast in this district the last few weeks, and what is more peculiar they seem to wound a number of hearts at the same time.

On Wednesday last Rev. Mr. Cameron tied the nuptial knot which made Mr. Walter Fenwick and Miss Moeller, both of the Valley, man and wife. After the ceremony was performed an enjoyable time was spent by the guests in the usual manner.

At Stony Beach on the same day, Mr. Matthews and Miss Sarah Porter were married, the ceremony also being performed by the Rev. Mr. Cameron. Both parties are well known in the district, and all join in wishing the happy couple a long and prosperous life.

Death of Austin McDonald.

It becomes our sad duty this week to chronicle the untimely death of Mr. Austin McDonald, which occurred at his residence at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, after an illness of about two weeks. Mr. McDonald was at first stricken down with inflammation of the lungs, followed by a severe attack of pleurisy, which resulted in the bringing on of malaria fever, to which he finally succumbed. Mr. McDonald was an old and esteemed resident of Moose Jaw, and his sudden departure is deeply regretted by all. He arrived here in the fall of 1882, and like others, put in a few years of pioneer life. In the course of a few years he left for the Western States, but after giving them a fair trial returned to Moose Jaw, where he has resided ever since. During his residence in the States he contracted sciatica, which left a lameness in one of his limbs. He had been married but five weeks, which makes his death most sorrowful, and the young widow has the heart-felt sympathy of every citizen of Moose Jaw. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended by sorrowing friends.

Caron.

The weather here for the past two weeks has been exceptionally fine, favoring those who have been hauling grain and coal.

Threshing is completed in this district and all the machines laid by for another season, with the exception of the one operated by the Getty Bros., who are still busy in the Marlborough district.

John Hans and E. L. Cross have returned home after their look for fuel and each succeeded in having a car of black diamond placed on the side track at this point.

Mr. Ches. Colenutt, of Blue Rock Ranch, Parkburg, is busy helping Mr. James Luker to load a couple of cars of grain. "Jim" is a hustler, but gets stuck on the railway before daylight. Better bring a lantern next time.

HAYSEED.

Pasqua.

What has become of your correspondent for Pasqua? Echo says he wants stirring up occasionally. Let us hear from your pen as of old.

Now that the snow storms have abated and sleighing is good, business has resumed its usual briskness in this vicinity.

The delivery of wheat at Pasqua station this season has been something unusual, and we hope to see it off repeated. There has been between 25 and 30 carloads delivered here this season up to the present time, nearly all of it being No. 1 hard. As a consequence farmers are getting relieved of their indebtedness and will be able to do some tall blowing about the resources of the country, with an eye single to this part.

School will re-open at Eastview after the New Year, with Miss Scott at the helm.

Have you paid your taxes.

Preaching at Mr. Allison's Wednesday night. Don't forget to turn out. Life is but a span and you may be wanted sooner than you expect.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Alcock left for the east on Saturday's train via the Soo line.

Mrs. A. Dalgity and youngest daughter went east on Saturday's No. 2, to spend the winter with friends in Huron County, Ont.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoamin

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,

MAIN ST. Next Door to Healey's

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

When we assert that

Dodd's

Kidney Pills

Cure Backache, Dropsy, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and all other forms of Kidney Troubles, we are backed by the testimony of all who have used them.

THEY CURE TO STAY CURED.

By all druggists or mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Dr. L. A. Smith & Co., Toronto.

Aberdeen House

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boardinghouse in town.

D. D. MacLEOD.



Excursions ..

.. To the East

\$50.00

To Montreal, Toronto and Points West Thereof.

Tickets on sale Dec 15th to 31st, good for three months with stop over privileges.

Corresponding low rates to points east of Montreal in Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Excursions to the Old Country.

Tourist sleeping cars on all trains to Montreal and Toronto.

These cars are provided with bedding, cooking ranges, dining, tables and are in charge of a porter.

Apply for particulars to

J. K. STEVENSON,

Agent, Moose Jaw, or to

ROBERT KERR,

Traffic Manager, Winnipeg.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c yr

FOR X'MAS

We have now a new line of ..

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery - and Silverware - Suitable for X'mas Presents

Ranging in price from 25c. up.

Boys' Watches from \$3.00 to \$10.00; American Movements in Screw Bazel Case, Stem Wind, \$10.00. Guaranteed to keep exact time. . . .

J. U. MUNNS.

Agent for Bell Organs, Pianos and Musical Instruments.

Roche : Percee : COAL :

The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market. . . .

\$4.00 (per ton) \$4.00

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car \$4.00

Delivered \$4.25

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is Solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

McDONALD & RIDDELL

Oysters ! ..

.. Oysters !

SERVED at all hours on the shortest notice, in first class style, in a first class parlor, at Sanders' Oyster Restaurant, Main Street. . . .

--- LOWEST PRICES ---

Don't forget that we have constantly on hand a fresh and well assorted stock of all kinds of confectionery, apples, oranges, lemons, etc.; also best brands of cigars and cigarettes.

W. C. SANDERS.

Don't Ask Credit. You'll Not Get It.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL,

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

BY RAIL, ST. LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

10 TO 15

Per cent. Discount

The Great Clothing Sale Is Now Going On.

Only for the balance of this month we will offer such big reductions in all lines of

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HIGH-CLASS CLOTHING.

Don't fail to come in and see what we can do for you, as we are satisfied we can suit you.

Now for X'mas and New Year's Presents.

Just received 500 pairs Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' fine samples Gloves and Mitts, which will be sold under manufacturer's prices. We have a magnificent stock in fine silk Ties, and in white and colored silk handkerchiefs.

Big inducements offered to cash buyers for the next two weeks.

M. J. MacLEOD.

COWS FOR SALE.

Fifteen good milk cows for sale at a reasonable price. They will be coming in during January and February, and will be good winter cows. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE.

All accounts due the late firm of Wilson & McDonald are payable to the undersigned, and notice is hereby given that if they are not settled before December 19th, they will be placed with a solicitor for collection, but a personal settlement would be much appreciated. RUSSELL WILSON. 22-24

Help Wanted—Female !

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Peddling. This is bona fide. Send stamp for paper and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. 45-ly

Wanted—Intelligent Men

With good education who want to better their positions and would be content for a year with \$600 and expenses, write us, with description and occupation, and we will make a proposition for now or the future. Also needed reliable men for Australia. Write to lay as we are in a hurry. THE MANAGER, 19 Richmond Street, west, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

According to Agent's Reports,

"Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," introduction by Lord Dufferin, will reach high water mark of circulation. One agent reported twenty-nine orders the day after he got his prospectus, and many take orders from three fourths calls made; prospective free to canvassers. If you want a share in this gold mine, hustle. Territory is going fast. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 24-1

Wanted—Bright Men and women

Canvassers for Canada and Australia. "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," introduction by Lord Dufferin. A thrilling new book. Sales marvellous. The Queen as girl, wife, mother, monarch. Reads like romance. Grandly illustrated. Big commission. Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. Exclusive territory. Lots of money to be made. THE BRADLEY GARRETTSON CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 24-1

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1	8	57
" No. 2	54	
" No. 3	48	
Oats	15	
Potatoes (new)	25	
Apples (green) per lb.	4	
Onions, per lb.	3	
Onions, per bushel	1	50
Cheese, per lb.	10	
Bacon, "	11	
Lard, "	12	
Butter, "	15	
Eggs, per doz	20	